

FRENCH ATTACKS GAIN DOMINATION OF NOYE VALLEY

Local Operations Win Back
Valuable Ground Cap-
tured By Germans

LONGPONT, TAKEN

Enemy Loses 600 Prisoners
Near Montdidier But
Doesn't Counter

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 14.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:
We drove off raiders eastward of
Loire.

The hostile artillery was active
northward of Albert, westward of
Kemmel Hill and southward and
southeastward of Ypres. Ours was
active at a number of points.

Paris, July 14.—The official com-
munique issued this evening reports:

In a successful action north and
south of Longpont we advanced our
positions eastward, crossed Haversin
despite the resistance of the enemy
and took thirty prisoners.

Our captures in the region of Mont-
didier on Friday exceed 600 and eight
machine-guns.

In the operations on Friday French
troops captured Castel and the out-
skirts of Plateau Rouvre, which have
been occupied by the Germans since
the end of March. The Plateau
dominates the valley of the Noye,
where the Paris-Amiens railroad runs.

The enemy, who lost 600 prisoners,
did not engage reserve forces to sup-
port the first line.

Australians Take Prisoners

London, July 14.—Field Marshal
Sir Douglas Haig reports this even-
ing:

We took a few prisoners during
the night northeastward of Ypres.

Today the Australians entered the
German lines in the neighborhood
of Merris, penetrated to a consider-
able depth and took over seventy
prisoners and a number of machine-
guns.

Aviation.—Yesterday we destroyed
seven enemy machines and drove
down six out of control. Four British
machines are missing.

Showers interrupted observation
work.

Ten tons of bombs were dropped
during the daytime on various tar-
gets. Rain prevented flying during
the night.

London, July 12.—Field Marshal
Sir Douglas Haig reports this morn-
ing:

We took 120 prisoners and ten
machine-guns in our enterprise yester-
day southwest of Merris.

We repulsed an attempted raid
southward of Bucoy.

We carried out successful raids
northward of Merris, near Me-
teren and in the vicinity of Hamel,
taking prisoners.

Drive Off Enemy Attack

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports this evening:

We drove off an attempted enemy
raid this morning with loss, in the
neighborhood of Bucoy.

Heavy rainstorms yesterday limited
activity in the air. Our aero-
planes dropped nine tons of bombs
on the railway junctions behind the
German lines, destroyed three Ger-
man aeroplanes and drove down two
out of control. Three British ma-
chines are missing. Flying during
the night was impossible.

Air Ministry Official.—Last night
we successfully bombed three aero-
dromes, causing two fires, and fired
many rounds of machine-gun am-
munition at trains, searchlights and
other military objects.

We bombed the railway sidings
at Saarburg today. All our machines
returned.

London, July 13.—Field Marshal
Sir Douglas Haig reports this morn-
ing:

Yesterday English and Australian
troops carried out successful minor
enterprises in the neighborhood of
Vieux-Berquin and Merris, taking
ninety-six prisoners and a few ma-
chine-guns.

Our casualties in this sector dur-
ing the past two days have been
exceptionally light.

We made a raid northward of

(Continued on Page 11)

Petrograd Workmen Appeal To Fellows To Fight Germans

Message To Whole Country
Urges New Compact With
Allies To Resist Invader

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 13.—A message from
Stockholm states that a meeting of
delegates from works and factories in
Petrograd addressed an appeal to
workmen in Moscow and the whole of
Russia declaring that the life of the
working classes is unbearable and
emphasizing the danger of German
imperialism to the Russian working-
men who will never recognise the
treaty and alliance concluded with
Germany, and stating they will fight
for the independence of their country.
"We cannot continue the struggle
alone," the address says. "Our in-
terests demand a military compact
with the Allied peoples after having
resuscitated the Russian Republic free
and united."

Soviet Troops Deserting

Amsterdam, July 13.—A message
from Moscow states that Trotsky told
the All-Russian Congress of Soviets
that the unity of the Soviet troops was
suffering as the result of British and
French propaganda, and part of them
had deserted to the enemy.

The Kieff correspondent of the
Westfaelische Zeitung states that the
Bolsheviks, far from suppressing the
Social Revolutionaries, are only hold-
ing their own with the assistance of
the Lettish Guards.

March Against Moscow?

Paris, July 12.—The Stockholm
correspondent of Le Matin states that
Tchernoff, the leader of the Social
Revolutionaries, at the head of
numerous armed bands, chiefly
peasants, is marching on Moscow
and has already reached the environs.

Wives Petition Consulate For Relief; Face Hunger As Allotments Fail To Arrive

London, July 12.—(By wireless).
—A Russian official communique
states that, owing to the shortage
of food, cholera is increasing in
Petrograd, there are many hundreds
of victims every day and it will be
very difficult to carry on till next
harvest. The consuls in the seven
provinces are urged to speed up the
despatch of food to Petrograd.

London, July 12.—A description
received here of the Soviet Congress
at Moscow two days before Baron von
Mirbach was killed says that the re-
presentatives of the Entente and also
Baron von Mirbach and the person-
nel of the German Legation were
present. There were violent scenes,
the Social Revolutionaries stigmatis-
ing the Bolsheviks as "hangmen and
Mirbach lackeys."

Resist Germans In Ukraine

The Social Revolutionaries ap-
plauded the appearance of the repre-
sentative of the Ukraine, Alexandroff,
who asked for assistance to enable
the Ukraine to throw off the yoke of
the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. Alexandroff
declared that the Germans in the
Ukraine can be wiped out. They
have already paid a thousand lives
for their tyranny.

Alexandroff and Kankoff de-
nounced the Bolsheviks for tolerating
the presence of Baron von Mirbach
in Moscow, amid shouts of "Down
with Mirbach! Throw the robbers out!"

The Petrograd newspapers Nash-
vost reports that the Germans are
pouring troops into the Ukraine,
where they now have thirty-five
divisions.

London, July 11.—The Bolshevik
Government alleges that Muraviev,
the Commander-in-Chief of the
Czech-Slovak front, has committed
suicide.

THOUSANDS IN GERMANY SUFFERING FROM FEVER

So-Called Spanish Influenza
Really Caused By Hunger
—And Exhaustion

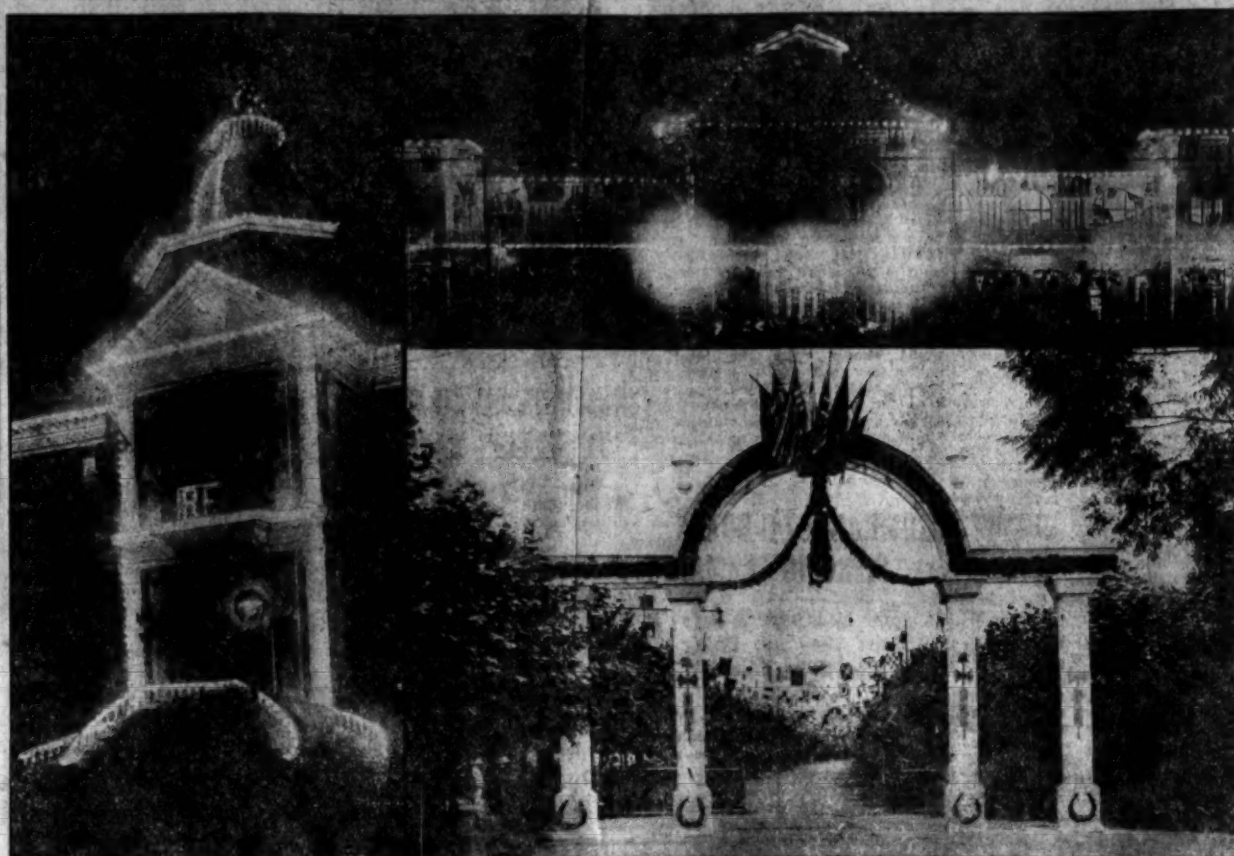
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 13.—The Telegraf
states that thousands of people in
German industrial districts are suffer-
ing from the so-called Spanish Influenza,
which is really a disease caused
by hunger and exhaustion. Numerous
deaths occur every day. Eight thou-
sand school children in Berlin are
afflicted by the epidemic.

German Soldiers Have It, Too

London, July 13.—Reuter's cor-
respondent at British headquarters
reports that of 800 prisoners captured
by the Australians on July 4 a large
proportion were reported to be sick on
the following day and found to be
suffering with a high fever culminat-
ing in complete prostration, partly
attributable to malnutrition brought
on by short rations. The Germans
call this sickness "Flanders fever."
It is more serious than Spanish in-
fluenza.

Scenes From Sunday's Celebration Of French National Holiday



U.S. SAILORS' FAMILIES SUFFER BY PAY DELAY

Wives Petition Consulate For Relief; Face Hunger As Allotments Fail To Arrive

A delegation of fifteen wives of
enlisted men of the United States navy
called on Acting Consul-General M. P.
Perkins at the American Consulate
yesterday afternoon with a petition
asking relief from an acute situation
brought about by delay in the pay-
ment of sailors' family allotments
here. So great a hardship has been
worked on some of the petitioners, it
is claimed, that it is almost a matter
of starvation. A large proportion of
these wives are Chinese.

One woman of the party declared
yesterday that she would have to
pawn some of her few remaining
unpledged possessions in order to
provide food for her children's supper.
The delay in the payments is said to
date from last September when the
Government made it compulsory for
enlisted men to make family allot-
ments from their salaries. Previous
to that time such allotments as were
made voluntarily by the men were
paid by Post Office orders to the de-
pendents. Under the new scheme pay-
ment is made by check by the Govern-
ment. It is stated that a number of
these checks have come through but
that in the majority of cases they have
not been received and in some cases
where wives and families are on the
verge of acute suffering sums amount-
ing to several hundreds of dollars are
overdue.

Under the new regulation men of
enlisted rank are required to make over at
least \$15 of their monthly salary to
their wives. To this the Government
adds a like sum and allows above this
\$3.50 for each child. Some of the men
affected locally are said to have made
over all of their salary except \$5
monthly to their families and hence
the delay hits them as well as their
wives and children, though they are
unaffected in the matter of food and
lodging.

The change made in paying by
check instead of by Post Office order,
as formerly, is also a matter of
grievance to the petitioners. Under
the new system the checks may be
cashed at the bank or Post Office, but
a bank rate is charged. Then again,
the checks must be countersigned by
two identifying witnesses who, it is
declared in some cases, are hard to get.

JAPANESE BATTLESHIP SUNK AFTER EXPLOSION

20,000-Ton Ship Goes Down In
Four Minutes, 700 Being
Lost

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, July 13.—As the result of
an explosion on the battleship
Kawachi (20,800 tons, 29.5 knots,
twelve 12-inch, ten 6-inch, com-
pleted at Kure in 1912), which was
lying in Toyama Harbor, the vessel
sank in four minutes. The cause of
the explosion is unknown. The cap-
tain and 400 officers and men were
saved out of a total of 1,100.

NAMING OF VON HINTZE A VON TIRPITZ VICTORY

New German Foreign Minister
Represents Junkers, Radical
Papers Agree

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, July 13.—The Berliner
Zeitung, in a special editorial, has
assured to the contrary the ap-
pointment of Admiral von Hintze as
Minister for Foreign Affairs is a
triumph for the von Tirpitz clique
and will be recognised as such at
home and abroad.

Zurich, July 13.—The Vienna Social-
ist newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung de-
clares that the fall of Baron von Kuhl-
mann is a complete victory for
Prussian militarism and extinguishes
the last hope of a speedy peace. It
must be clearly ascertained whether
Berlin and Vienna still agree over war
aims and the continuance of the war.
The German Army Command alone
cannot dictate to Austria for what
reason and how long she must fight.

London, July 13.—The London
newspapers consider the appointment
of Admiral von Hintze as a distinct
gain for the Allies, as Baron von
Kuhlmann's policy of compromise was
more dangerous because it was more
feasible than the reactionary idea of
crushing the Allies.

A telegram from Amsterdam states
that the uneasiness in Holland due to
the appointment of Admiral von
Hintze is reflected in the fall of al-
most all securities on the Amsterdam
and Rotterdam stock exchanges.

London, July 12.—The appointment
of Admiral von Hintze as German
Minister for Foreign Affairs has not
yet been officially confirmed but it
is now taken for granted.

A portion of the German press em-
phasises that Admiral von Hintze al-
ways recognised that the war was "in
its essence Britain versus Germany"
and regulated his activities accord-
ingly.

It is reported that the Majority
Socialists have accepted the appoint-
ment with certain reservations.

The Austrian newspapers regret
the resignation of Baron von Kuhl-
mann, whom they describe as the best
exponent of the idea of a moderate
peace.

Paris, July 11.—Le Temps recalls
the behavior of Admiral von Hintze
in Peking when he represented Ger-
many there and the protestations
made by the Chinese Government
against his attitude as being contrary
to the most elementary rules of in-
ternational law.

SOUTHWESTERN JAPAN IS SWEEPED BY TYPHOON

Houses In Kobe, Osaka And
Kyoto District Inundated,
Much Damage Done

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, July 12.—A violent typhoon
and rainstorm has swept over the
entire southwestern portion of Japan,
including the Luchu Islands, Kushu
and Shikoku. Considerable damage
was done to the railways, telegraphs
and telephones, and communications
are interrupted in many sections. The
rivers are in flood and houses have
been inundated in Kobe, Osaka and
the Kyoto district. The storm was
most violent last night and was still
raging this morning, but is now pass-
ing away.

ALBANIAN RETREAT IS PROVING COSTLY TO AUSTRIAN ARMY

Suffers Heavily In Casualties
And Gives Up 1,800
Prisoners

STILL WITHDRAW

French and Italians Making
Rapid Progress On
Whole Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 14.—An official des-
patch from Eastern headquarters re-
ports:

The enemy suffered heavily during
his retreat in Albania. He is now
holding a line near the junction of the
Tomorica and Devoli.

Austrians In Full Retreat

Paris, July 12.—The advance of the
French and Italian forces in Albania
continues. The latest reports indicate
that rapid progress has been made on
both sides of the Devoli. The victor-
ious troops have captured an impor-
tant position.

Since Spring the French and Italian
troops have pushed their way north-
ward to a depth of about twenty miles,
but the new advance is being conduct-
ed with greater strength. Very sub-
stantial progress has been made. The
Austrians appear to be slowly with-
drawing along the whole front.

Rome, July 13.—An official com-
munique reports:

We repulsed an attempted attack
southward of Sasso Rosso.

We maintain contact with the new
enemy line northward of the Blusa
Semeni, in Albania. We dispersed
the retreating columns of the enemy
northward of Berat. Our prisoners
since the 6th exceed 1,800.

Big Effect In Balkans

Rome, July 12.—The Italian ad-
vance in Albania with French as-
sistance in the center and Greeks on
the right flank, and British naval
support, is producing great political
as well as military effect through-
out the Balkans. All the oppressed
Austrian nationalities are anxious to
join the fight. The latter declare
that "Austria is the Achilles heel of
the enemy alliance" and if the Allies
succeed in attacking this vulnerable
spot the whole Austro-German com-
pact may collapse like a pack of
cards.

A semi-official communique re-
ports:

The importance of the success in
Albania can only be realised by a
knowledge of the topography of the
country. Unlike most of the other
theaters of war, the occupation of
territory can only be carried out by
detachments holding isolated tactical
points. Our advance has resulted in
shortening our front by some dozens
of kilometers.

An official communique reports:

Our booty in Albania includes
three cannon, eight mountain-guns,
four trench-guns and two trench-
mortars.

London, July 12.—The Allies
captured in Albania, up to the pre-
sent, total 1,600 prisoners and six
guns. The enemy losses have been
very heavy.

Mountain Region Taken

Paris, July 12.—An official des-
patch from Eastern headquarters
reports:

Our advance in Albania continued
on both banks of the Devoli. Mount
Komjani, on the right bank, was
captured and the mountainous region
on the left bank between the Devoli
and Tomorica were cleared, except
for a hill commanding the confluence
of the two streams, where the enemy
is resisting. Over 400 prisoners
were taken.

An official despatch from Eastern
headquarters reported yesterday:

South of Devoli we, continuing our
success, seized the whole of Kositza
Ridge, occupied all the villages in
Tomorica Valley above Dobneni and
took over 250 prisoners.

On our left the Italians captured
Cafagulumaka Heights.

The Austrians suffered heavy
losses. They are retreating, pillaging
and burning their depots.

The enemy artillery was greatly
active on the Macedonian front, es-
saying

socially west of the Vardar and north of Monastir.

Paris, July 11.—French and Italian forces some days ago in Albania, between Lake Ohrida and the Sea, over a front of nearly 125 kilometers, began a series of operations which are developing favorably. The Austrian forces have experienced severe defeats and are now in full retreat. The gains in this region may place the Bulgarian army in a dangerous position as it will find itself unprotected on its left wing, west of Monastir.

ALLIES HAVE FORCES ALONG MURMAN COAST

Bolsheviks Make Resistance But Social Revolutionaries Support Entente Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 12.—Regarding the recent reports of doings on the Murman Coast, it can now be stated that the Allies are taking measures to protect that coast in co-operation with the local population, who are determined to resist the advance of the Germans. The Allies' forces were sent upon the request of the Russians themselves.

It is understood that the situation in Siberia is distinctly favorable to the Allies. The Stockholm correspondent of the Daily Express states that, in consequence of the landing of Allied troops on the Murman Coast, the Russian War Commissariat has ordered hurried preparations for war in this region. The military censorship has been restored.

Three hundred Serbian and Italian officers have been arrested at Archangel by order of Lenin.

Copenhagen, July 13.—A telegram from Varso states that 2,000 Bolsheviks recently arrived on the Murman Coast. The Counter-Revolutionaries surrounded their train, took them prisoners and disarmed them. Subsequently they were allowed to return to Moscow.

BRITAIN CONSIDERS GERMANS IN CHINA

Whole Question Of Enemy Subjects Here Given Attention By Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 10.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. A. J. Balfour stated that the whole question of enemy subjects in China was being considered. The object of the restrictions on enemy subjects in the British Concession at Shanghai was to prevent them carrying on business, and if any member of the House of Commons had reason to think they are still carrying business he would be glad to have information.

Britain To Prevent Shipments Of Opium From India To China

Balfour Gives Undertaking Government Won't Allow Trade To Be Resumed

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 11.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir J. D. Ross, Mr. A. J. Balfour stated that the Government would take all possible means to prevent the resumption of the opium trade between India and China if any attempt was made to revive it. He understood the Opium Commission was a private association of importers of opium into Shanghai which regulated the price of the landed stocks of Indian opium.

Italian Ex-Commander Is Deprived Of Rank

General Cadorna And General Capello Are Retired With Severe Penalty

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 13.—An Italian military bulletin announces that General Cadorna and General Capello have been retired with loss of rank and pay. General Capello commanded the Second Army in the battle which took place in October last year.

REICHSTAG HEARS DOUBT OF GERMANY'S SUCCESS

100,000 Killed In Vain In Spring Offensive, Socialist Deputy Charges

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, July 9.—According to a message from Basel, the Independent Socialist Deputy, Herr Stroechel, speaking in the Prussian Landtag in the occasion of the fifth reading of the Electoral Bill, said: "The Spring offensive has not brought any of the successes dreamed of by the Government and has cost us more than 100,000 men killed. Nevertheless the Government is going to attempt another offensive which will certainly cost us still greater losses, while it is altogether doubtful whether it will achieve better success."

U.S. Equipping Division In Every Three Days

Turnout Of Guns, Munitions And Liberty Motors Reaching High Point

(Reuter-Kokusai Service) Washington, July 4.—Secretary of War Baker has reported that 100,000 officers and 2,010,000 men are with the colors. More than nine hundred heavy Browning machine-guns were delivered during May in addition to 18,000 light Brownings. Two hundred and eighty-six combat airplanes had been delivered up to June 1. More than 2,000 Liberty motors have been delivered and now averages of 115 are being received weekly. We can equip an army division every three days. 29,000,000 pistols, rifles and cartridges had been delivered in one day, June 27.

14 BANKS THREATEN TO QUIT NATIVE CITY

May Move To Foreign Settlements To Avoid Use Of Revenue Stamps

As a protest against the compulsory use of revenue stamps on all negotiable instruments, fourteen Chinese banks in Nantao are planning to move their offices to the French and International Settlements. The banks recently requested the Mayor of Shanghai City as well as the head of the Kiangsu Bureau of Revenue Stamps to allow the issuance of native orders without the use of the revenue stamps, but they were turned down. As a result, they decided to move into the Settlements, where the use of these stamps is unnecessary.

Mr. Li, the head of the Kiangsu Bureau, has personally come to Shanghai to investigate. He intends to meet all the bankers shortly with the view of arriving at some understanding whereby the present plans of the bankers may be abandoned, as any such step would tend to cripple the business situation in the Chinese City.

PEKING NEGOTIATING ANOTHER SECRET LOAN

Extension Of Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway To Fukien City Is Planned

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, July 14.—The Peking Leader states that according to official circles secret negotiations are going on between the Chinese and Japanese authorities regarding the extension of the Nanchang-Kiukiang railway to Santiao in Fukien.

Japanese Will Send Gifts To Allied Troops

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Osaka, July 12.—The Governor of the Shiga Prefecture, which includes Lake Biwa, announces a plan to send presents such as handkerchiefs, postcards and other useful things to the Allied soldiers in France and the Japanese naval men in the Mediterranean. This the Governor conceives to be the best expression of his gratitude for the visit made by Prince Arthur of Connaught to his Prefecture.

ANFU CLUB CONTROLS PARLIAMENT MAJORITY

Liang Shih-yi And Tuan Chi-jui Working Together, Says Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, July 13.—According to the election returns, the Anfu Club has secured a majority over the old Chingpuan, Kuomintang and other Parties. The so-called Chingpuan clique has been working with the Anfu Club. The coming Parliament will therefore be controlled by Tuan Chi-jui and Liang Shih-yi.

Feng Yu-huan Reported Loyal After a considerable period of silence during which he was reported to have declared independence from Peking, General Feng Yu-huan has telegraphed to the Peking Government under date of July 8, asking for new arms in place of his old ones and the appointment of an aide in his brigade, according to the Chinese press.

BANK MERGER APPROVED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 13.—The Treasury has approved the amalgamation of the London City and Midland Bank and the London Joint Stock Bank.

The Weather

Misty and damp. The maximum temperature yesterday was 83.7 and the minimum 71.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 85 and 77.5.

KODAK FILMS

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CANADA'S WAR EFFORT TOLD BY LLOYD GEORGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 13.—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner given in honor of the Canadian editors who are visiting the country under the auspices of the Ministry of Information, paid a tribute to Canada's effort. He mentioned that Canada since the beginning of the war had manufactured 50,000,000 shells and 45,000,000 cartridge cases. Continuing, the Premier said:

"We engaged the Empire in war when we had no time to consult the Dominions, but the latter approved. Henceforth they are entitled to be consulted on policy beforehand. This was a change due to the war and hence the Imperial War Cabinet was a reality. The Dominions must also have a voice in settling the conditions of peace equally with Great Britain."

"Consultations last year and this year showed that we were pretty well agreed in that connection that there must be no illusory peace. It must be a real, not a fraudulent peace. Germany had waged three wars and each time added to her strength, encouraging her in the next war. If this war added a single yard to her territory, a single cubit to her stature, or a single lota to her strength it would simply raise the ideal of militarism for which the world is now being sacrificed, and therefore it was important that the Dominions and ourselves should be in complete accord. The rod of brute force must forever be broken and burnt in its own furnace."

TRUTH ABOUT U-BOATS PIERCING GERMANS?

Cologne Newspaper Says It Hears They Are Doing Less Every Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, July 11.—The Koelnische Volks Zeitung of the 8th states that doubts have been entertained for some time about the success of submarine warfare. "We hear it said that the results of submarine warfare are becoming less satisfactory every week and more U-boats are sunk than we can build."

FIVE AMERICAN PLANES LOST IN BOMBING RAID

German Communiqué Says Crews Were Made Prisoners In Attack On Coblenz

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 12.—A German official communiqué claims that five out of six American aeroplanes, attempting to raid Coblenz were brought down and the crews taken prisoners. "The American official communiqué confirms the loss of five aeroplanes in the course of a bombing expedition."

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The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

French War Fund Drawings

The results of the drawings held yesterday, half the proceeds of which go to French War Funds, are as follows:	21,759, 21,833, 21,878, 21,880, 21,931, 22,098, 22,538, 22,535, 22,569, 22,565, 22,620, 22,625, 22,652, 22,908, 24,432, 24,543, 24,752, 24,774, 24,812, 25,040, 25,159, 25,208, 25,209, 25,212, 25,546, 25,629, 25,656, 25,717, 25,763, 25,908, 26,074, 26,217, 26,498, 26,556, 26,781, 26,796, 26,960, 27,039, 27,565, 27,717, 27,828, 28,191, 28,206, 28,624, 28,698, 28,816, 28,860, 29,022, 29,154, 29,339, 29,379, 29,406, 29,438, 29,822, 29,926, 30,138, 30,362, 30,370, 30,283, 30,585, 30,630, 30,609, 30,563, 31,015, 31,054, 31,248, 31,412, 31,480, 31,588, 31,584, 31,657, 31,632, 31,806, 31,876, 31,831, 32,112, 32,150, 32,774, 33,015, 33,106, 33,121, 33,266, 33,577, 33,688, 33,799, 33,913, 33,921, 33,940, 34,012, 34,151, 34,517, 34,797, 34,803, 34,975, 35,104, 35,279, 35,539, 35,542, 35,706, 36,066, 36,340, 36,363, 36,368, 36,509, 36,569, 36,560, 36,670, 36,921, 37,271, 37,308, 37,347, 37,412, 37,499, 37,738, 37,758, 37,796, 37,897, 38,031, 38,069, 38,076, 38,148, 38,286, 38,301, 38,495, 38,544, 38,579, 38,674, 38,546, 38,863, 39,582, 39,606, 39,662, 39,723, 40,152, 40,192, 40,296, 40,328, 40,456, 40,968, 40,972, 41,061, 41,212, 41,660, 41,734, 41,926, 42,063, 42,477, 42,578, 42,769, 42,762, 42,765, 42,844, 43,007, 43,189, 43,519, 43,558, 43,937, 44,313, 44,614, 44,777, 44,824, 44,913, 45,001, 45,148, 45,182, 45,196, 45,306, 45,323, 45,491, 45,593, 45,815, 45,825, 46,278, 46,331, 46,369, 46,588, 46,761, 47,590, 47,596, 47,696, 47,850, 48,071, 48,290, 49,345, 49,704, 50,325, 51,092, 51,406, 52,169, 52,625, 52,708, 52,725, 52,994, 53,117, 53,431, 53,546, 53,678, 54,400.
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RUSSIANS PLEAD GUILTY TO SELLING PASSPORTS

Must Serve Four Months For Aiding Germans To Leave Shanghai

Two Russians pleaded guilty to selling passports to Shanghai Germans in the Russian Consular Court yesterday morning and were sentenced to prison for four months by Judge Luchik. The men gave their names as D. Djurkin and F. Geisman. They were arrested in Tientsin and brought here Saturday by detectives of the International Police. The Russians admitted selling the

passports to a German agent for \$250. It is expected that the German will be arrested today or tomorrow.

The men, after pleading guilty, said that they were without money when approached by the German. They asked for leniency. The deal, they said, was made in the Mascot Bar, in Chinese territory.

After buying the passports the two Germans were stopped at the Chinese-Russian boundary, arousing suspicion when they were unable to speak Russian. The International Police are attempting to bring the Germans to Shanghai for trial and it is expected that the Russians convicted yesterday will testify against them.

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4,000 ENEMY AIRPLANES BRITISH BAG FOR YEAR

Against That Only 1,000 British
Machines Were Lost In
Same Time

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 12.—Press Bureau. During the year ending June 30 on the Western front alone the British destroyed 2,150 enemy aircraft and drove down 1,083, while the Air force in conjunction with the Navy shot down 232 enemy machines. During the same period 1,094 of our machines were missing and also ninety-two of the machines working with the Navy. From April to June on the Italian front the British destroyed 165 and drove down six enemy machines, while thirteen British machines were missing. On the Salonika front from January to June the British destroyed twenty-one enemy machines and drove down thirteen, while four British machines were missing. From March to June in Egypt and Palestine the British destroyed twenty-six and drove down fifteen enemy machines, while ten British aeroplanes were missing.

The British therefore during the year brought down over four thousand enemy aircraft, while the number of British machines missing slightly exceeded one thousand. London, July 12.—The week's war in the air has been remarkably successful. It includes fourteen separate British raids into Germany with losses of two aeroplanes against four enemy machines brought down, despite the fact that new and formidable squadrons of enemy machines have been told off to reinforce the defenses. These raids are increasingly hampering the German power of offense and maneuver, owing to the serious damage inflicted on munition factories and the network of railways from the Rhine to the front, as Germany is being forced to divert an ever increasing amount of energy, trained man-power and material to the defense of the Rhineland. The interruption of war work in Germany is becoming an increasingly serious problem. Forty-eight tons of bombs were dropped in Germany in May and sixty-one tons in June.

London, July 12.—Press Bureau. The Air Force co-operating with the Navy between July 8 and 10 dropped eight tons of bombs on the enemy docks and works. A half ton of bombs was dropped on the 7th.

Kuleb-Burgas bridge and station in Bulgaria, on which a quarter of a ton of bombs was dropped recently, was badly damaged. London, July 11.—Press Bureau. The Independent Air Force dropped 614 tons of bombs in the course of seventy-four raids into Germany during June.

Paris, July 12.—An official communique reports:

During June 156 enemy aeroplanes were brought down and 181 seriously damaged. Our machines dropped over 690 tons of bombs.

HANDS OFF PACIFIC, AUSTRALIA'S POLICY

Return Of Islands To Germany
Would Menace Empire, Premier
Hughes Warns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 12.—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, addressing the Pictorial Club today, said that Australia did not dare to assent to the Pacific Islands reverting to Germany because Australia's safety demanded that her pathways over the sea should be free and whoever held the northern island belts commanded Australia. Germany fortified their trade before the war and a few more years would have seen a huge German army in the Pacific. New Guinea and the other islands were to Australia what Bologne and Calais are to England. The Australians had laid down their lives to develop Australia's heritage in the Pacific. There were going to be many international complications and racial problems and a greater war than the present one might follow unless the people who love freedom and have an ample regard for civilisation, such as the Germans did not possess, immediately administered the Pacific. He recognised the policy of "hands off the Pacific," which meant we must fight on to victory but Australia was determined to do so in order to reach a lasting peace.

Finns Get Ten Years After Second Hearing

Men Convicted Of Robbery And
Forging Consulate Seals
Given Long Terms

For forging Russian Consulate seals and armed robbery in the French Concession, three Finns were given ten years' imprisonment by the Russian Consular Court yesterday.

The prisoners had previously been ordered sent to Harbin for court martial by the Russian Consul General here, but the Russian Minister at Peking ordered a new trial because of the unsettled conditions at Harbin.

A verdict of guilty had been returned against the Finns last week and the sentence yesterday followed a short hearing.

GOODWILL OF EMPIRE ASSURED DOMINIONS

British Colonial Office Desires
To Help Their Progress,
Says Mr. Long

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 11.—The Lord Mayor today gave a banquet at the Mansion House to the Premiers and Representatives of the Dominions and a distinguished company which included Mr. A. J. Balfour, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Lord Milner and General Smuts.

Mr. Walter Long, proposing the toast of "Our Guests" remarked that the Imperial Government does not desire to obstruct the progress of the Dominions but, on the contrary, is prepared to facilitate it. Whenever changes were made, let them be real and secure the greater stability of the Empire and the rightful use of the Empire to prevent the enemy invading our territories.

Mr. Long said that in these days of progress and reform nobody could stand still. All must go forward or backward. The British Empire was going forward. Early in the war he forecasted that the end of the war would be a weakening of the German Empire and an immense strengthening of the British Empire. That strengthening was now proceeding as surely as night followed day. Germany must suffer from its attempt to defy the laws of morality, Christianity and civilisation.

Some persons believed that the Colonial Office desired to prevent progress in the Empire. On the contrary the Colonial Office desired to do all it could to facilitate progress. Whatever changes we might make in the future, let us take care they would tend to secure greater stability for the foundation of the Empire and secure for us possession and the rightful use of our almost unlimited resources. Let us see that they enabled us to prevent our enemies invading our territory as they have done in time of peace and wresting from our people their rightful possessions.

London Gives £500,000 To French Red Cross

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 12.—France's Day for raising funds for the French Red Cross was celebrated in London today. There was a great demand for souvenirs and flags which with the liberal subscriptions made to the fund, is estimated will result in the collection of £500,000.

An impressive requiem service for the fallen French was held at Westminster Cathedral. Their Majesties were represented and a distinguished congregation was present. The Zouaves and Grenadier Guards participated. The band of the Zouaves later marched through the city accompanied by men of the Coldstream Guards. They were very warmly greeted.

CHINESE CUSTOMS DENY SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA

Report That Germans Were Getting
Needed Goods From
China Called False

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, July 13.—With reference to the telegram sent recently by the Far Eastern correspondent of the Daily Mail to the effect that the Chinese have been sending to Russia large quantities of cottons, blankets, furs, oils, coffee and other goods vitally needed in Germany since the removal of the embargo on exports, Reuter's Agency is authorised by the Inspector-General of Customs to state that no goods of the above description have been exported to destinations in Russia by the trade-routes under the control of the Maritime Customs since the embargo was removed and, if they were exported, there was no likelihood of their coming to German hands under present conditions.

U.S. CONSUL AND PARTY ARE SAFE AT TEHRAN

Turkey Offers No Explanation
For Outrage Committed
At Tabriz

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, July 11.—The State Department announces that the American Consul at Tabriz has reached Tehran safely with a party of Europeans and Americans. Turkey has not replied to the request for an explanation of the pillaging of the American hospital at Tabriz and the damage done to the Consulate there.

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Athletic Ability Gets Three Chinese \$500

Daring Robber Trio Knock Out
Exchange Shop Proprietor
And Escapes With Loot

A right hook to the jaw of the proprietor of an exchange shop at 10 Shantung Road and the lapping of a counter by a pal of the Chinese possessing the mighty right was the prologue to a daring robbery, Sunday night.

The proprietor, who so cleverly parried the wallop with his jaw, was seated behind a pile of bank notes amounting to \$370. The hurdling of the counter was necessary to collect some \$280 piled in front of the proprietor's right hand bows.

A third Chinese stood guard at the door and fired at pursuers when the trio with the bills fled through a nearby alleyway.

Detectives at Central station are working on the case, but up to last night had made no arrests.

AUSTRIAN JEWS ADVISED TO GIVE ALLIES SUPPORT

Vienna Government Is Anti-Semitic And Entente Opposite,
Says Lemberg Paper

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, July 12.—The Lemberg Tageblatt, in view of the anti-Jewish attitude of the Austrian Government, urges Austrian Jews to abandon their neutrality and go over to the entente, which supports Jewish interests.

INDIAN GIFT TO QUEEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 10.—The Queen, in reply to an inquiry by Lady Chelmsford, the Viceress of India, has signified her willingness to receive a present from the women of India in commemoration of her silver wedding in the form of a fund for promoting the education of children of Indian soldiers who have fallen in the war. The gift will be devoted to scholarships and higher education. It is hoped to extend the endowment to the territories of princes and chiefs and to make special provision for the daughters of soldiers who have fallen.

France Is Thanked For July 4 Celebration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 8.—The Premier, M. Clemenceau, has received from General Pershing a telegram saying that all the officers and men who took part in the ceremony on the Fourth of July are proud of the confidence France placed in them. They would have more than ever at heart to do all their duty until common victory has been achieved.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

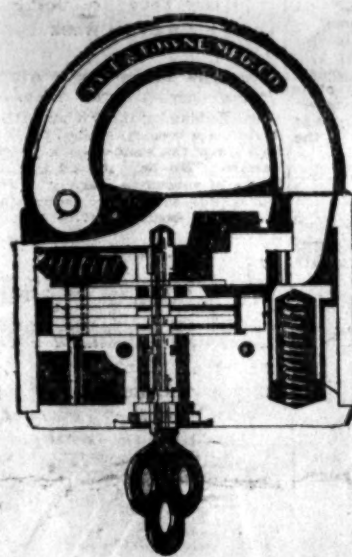
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 11.—Samuel Montagu's Weekly Silver Report states: The tone of the market is good and the price unchanged. Shanghai exchange has hardened to 4/9. It is reported that purchases on account of China have been made in the United States.

The Reason For Yale Security

Not what you see but what is concealed within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near perfect as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just one key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one key and no other.



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is truly a possession beyond price, yet much depends simply upon how the feet are treated. WALK-OVER SHOES are acknowledged best for feet by people who choose footwear wisely and WALK-OVERS are all that could be desired in the way of style, fit and service.

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Onyx Silk Hosiery

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"Embassy"
Virginia
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tins of 50
Cigarettes
also
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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN BIG QUESTION IN CANTON

Military Element Wants Tsen Chun-hsuan, Others Favor Dr. Wu

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Canton, July 9.—Who will be the chairman of the Administrative Council of the reorganized Military Government in Canton is the question being discussed here. The Southern militarists, the Kwangsi Party, naturally favor one of their provincials, Tsen Chun-hsuan. Although the chairman is to be elected by the members of the Council, some Kwangsi generals have already sent circular telegrams throughout the South-western Provinces proposing the name of Tsen. The Cantonese and the Navy seem to rely on Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who is considered by many here to be sincere and impartial, and friendly to all parties. Moreover, his age and record are respected by his fellow provincials. If Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Tsen Shao-yi come, there is no doubt that they will vote for Dr. Wu, unless Dr. Sun agrees to head the Military Government again. So far nothing definite has been received from Mr. Tsen.

The South-western Constitutionalists are stronger both in political and military movements. General Chen Chiung-ming, the former Governor-General of Kwangtung, has entered Fukien with his men, capturing several important districts, while Wong Chi-woon, a former defense commissioner in Chungking, or Hainan Island, the stronghold of Lung Chi-kuang, is making gains there, cutting off the return of Lung. Lung has many gunboats, his ability to return is doubtful. Practically every district in Kwangtung, except a few in Hainan, is now controlled by the South-western forces. To suppress Kwangtung means the beginning again of the struggle and will offer a pretty stiff job for the Northern militarists.

At the beginning of the secret negotiations between the Tuan Chi-jui faction and the Japanese several weeks ago, the Constitutionalists were willing to postpone their operations so as to assure the North their desire for a united front against foreign aggression; but Tuan would not then listen to good advice, and permitted the treaty to be concluded, an act doing much to unite the Kuomintang and the Kwangsi Party led by Tsen. A combination of the two here will leave no room for Lung, the agent of Tuan.

News Brevities

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner Montague left Kobe last night and is expected here Friday morning. The Montague brings a mail from the United States.

A dividend of 12 percent for the year 1917 has been declared by The Netherlands Handel-Maatschappij, according to advices received from the home offices.

After July 20 Connell Brothers and Company will occupy the entire second floor of the North China Insurance Company building, Szechuen and Kiangling Roads. The present offices of the company at 55 Szechuen Road are too small for the rapidly expanding business.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company river steamer Changwo arrived from Hankow yesterday and will be overhauled by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company.

A 16-year-old houseboy employed by Mrs. Scholter, 26 Chaufung Road, was given in the Mixed Court yesterday three years' imprisonment in the reformatory for stealing a gold watch and a chain belonging to his mistress.

Charged with stealing a belt and \$4.70 in a bath house, a Chinese was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday. The accused stated that he was having a bath and had a similar belt, but took the complainant's belt by mistake.

A houseboy, employed by Miss Cox, 17 Nanking Road, was charged yesterday in the Mixed Court with the theft of two gold wrist watches and several other articles. He was found wearing a pair of ladies' stockings belonging to the complainant.

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On Route Vallon, containing drawing room, dining room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, garden and tennis court. Tls. 16,000.

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One house at Peltah.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in MEXICAN DOLLARS, TAELS OR AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities.

ant. The case was remanded in order that the police might apprehend the man who was seen wearing one of the missing watches.

The Rev. C. J. F. Symons, Mrs. Symons and Miss Symons left Shanghai for Wuhu yesterday. The Rev. Symons will be in charge of the Island Church during the summer.

An extraordinary general meeting will be held by the Shanghai Rowing Club next Friday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock at the clubhouse.

The wedding of Captain W. E. Clarke, secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., and Miss Ethel Rowe, eldest daughter of Mrs. Francis Rowe of Shanghai, was solemnized at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Gienyeh, Hongkong, July 7. Captain and Mrs. Clarke have taken up residence at 122 The Peak during the summer months.

The marriage of Mr. N. L. Ralston and Miss Mary Neave took place at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on July 8. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Thomas Neave, superintendent engineer of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

The United States Post Office announces that mail will be shipped on the s.s. Venezuela July 20 only if so marked. Unmarked mail will be sent on the Empress of Japan which sails on the same date. The Empress reaches Vancouver August 7 and the Venezuela is due in San Francisco August 15.

J. Almsed, 41 Range Road, a member of the Astor House orchestra, will appear in the United States Consular Court this afternoon to answer to a charge of assault preferred by C. P. Tsang. The complainant claims that his riches ran into that of the defendant on Range Road whereupon the latter climbed out of his vehicle and assaulted him. The defendant was arrested yesterday and released on \$20 bail.

BRITAIN WILL CURB ALL ENEMY ALIENS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 12.—In the House of Commons today the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave, moving the second reading of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill, said that all the self-governing Dominions and India, with the exception of Australia, had approved the draft, but Australia had indicated its dissent.

The main purpose was to give wider power to revoke naturalisation certificates. The bill did not deal with the many difficult questions in connection with the law of nationality but he hoped the policy of making nationality laws would not be abandoned. The Government proposed to refer the question to an Advisory Committee of Experts.

The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Nationality Bill. Sir George Cave said that the bill empowered the Home Secretary to revoke certificates of naturalisation where fraudulently obtained and also to revoke the certificates of disloyal persons, criminals, notorious bad characters and persons who had lived abroad for seven years.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the debate on the Aliens Bill, which disclosed general approval of the policy of the Government, said a good test was whether the aliens had thrown in their lot with us, but in time of war naturalisation was a matter for great suspicion. There was need for a strong impartial committee to reconsider cases solely in the right of public interest. Every British setback brought him letters from Germans in this country rejoicing thereupon. This state of things must be stopped.

He emphasized the importance of furnishing the revising committees with evidence on which they could adjudicate. The Germans themselves were responsible for the present

deep public sentiment against those enemy aliens who were not interned owing to their continued outrages on hospital ships and upon helpless prisoners. "Athens should now be searched out very minutely."

Unclaimed Telegrams

Great Northern Telegraph Co.
Date Address From
June 29.—Westfall, Russian
ConsulateTokio
July 8.—Frazar, Astor
HouseTokio
9.—R. H. Nichols, Astor
HouseKobe
12.—ShawDairen

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.
Date Address From
June 10.—Frederick Astor
HouseMarseille
15.—Sungyu 84 New West
GatePenang
Lungyu 176 North Sze-
chuenPenang
20.—Muller BandKimari
21.—Wongpookeng Young
Men Christian Asso-
ciationHongkong
25.—Daultau SasumDairen
27.—Shulian Dosal Medical
School WosunTakow
20.—GatesManchester

July 2.—Floris Vanleer Astor
HouseNew York
2.—Sangkee Neepardo
Shameen
3.—NakaiyokoDairen
5.—Consulat d'Espagne
pour Xanthopoulos
Alexandria
5.—HwahlinierNewport
6.—Mooyunking 9 Old
Chungtoing Road
Montreux
6.—DootsunchoSan
Francisco

7.—Page Patrick Care
English Consulate
Haiphong
7.—Kremer Customs
Bordeaux
8.—MarsellesNew York
7.—Shanghai Trading
CompanySydney
14.—CantrellSydney

7.—Shanghai Trading
CompanySydney
14.—CantrellSydney

7.—Shanghai Trading
CompanySydney
14.—CantrellSydney

Coffee Plantations In Brazil Destroyed

Frost Also Damages Sugar,
Castor-Oil And Fruit
Crops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, July 11.—The young coffee plantations at Sao Paulo, Brazil, have been ruined by frost. The sugar, castor-oil and fruit plantations have also been damaged.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Okuzen M. July 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro Maru July 18
Per R.V.P. s.s. Penna July 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tashima M. July 19
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru July 18
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan July 20
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela July 20

MAILS DUE.
From U.S. and Canada:—
Per C.P.R. s.s. Montague, July 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru July 20
N.B. A duplicate mail will be sent by str. Venezuela, if so marked; otherwise they will go by the Empress of Japan, via Vancouver.

Today's Band Program

Performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, programs as follows:

- (a) In the Public Garden at 5.30 p.m.:
1. March, Spick and Span .. Ansell
2. Overture, Johann de Paris Boeldieu
3. Waltz, Nights of Gladness Ancliffe
4. Selection, The Dairymaids Rubens
5. (a) Song, Venetian Love Song Nevin
(b) Intermezzo, Klarnet, Markey
6. Selection, The Quaker Girl Monckton
(b) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 9 p.m.:
1. March, The Whip Holzmann
2. Overture, Eliza and Claudia Mercadante
3. Waltz, Souviens Toi, Waldteufel
4. Selection, Cox and Box, Sullivan
5. Chorus, Il Vivace Petrella
6. (a) Intermezzo, Cleopatra Finnegan
(b) Caprice, The Whistler and his Dog Pryor
7. Two Step, Laughing Water van Alstyne
8. Selection, The Spring Chicken Caryll
A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

COLLEGE BUYS LAND

The Shanghai Baptist College has completed a deal for the purchase of 125 mu of land immediately adjoining their present site to the south. This new piece of land fronts on the river 750 feet, extends back to the road a distance of more than 120 feet and has a frontage on the Shanghai-Woosung road of 215 feet. It costs approximately G\$50,000. With this addition the college campus contains 250 mu or about forty-eight acres. Plans call for a baseball field, a middle school plant, and a primary school on the new property. The primary school will be put up at once so that it may open in the fall.

BRANTING ON FRANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 11.—At a meeting of the organizations of workingmen, Dr. Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, stated, "After knowing from my first visit three years ago your formidable power of resistance, I am able to testify anew to your increasing strength and determination to win, which has never faltered."

ALLIED ARMIES PARADE IN PARIS ON JULY 14TH

Holiday Is Celebrated in Capital With The Greatest Enthusiasm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 14.—The anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm. Detachments from all the Allied armies, amid the cheers of a huge crowd, took part in a march past President Poincare from the Bois-de-Boulogne to the Place-de-la-Concorde.

Paris, July 11.—A message from Washington states that a Bill will soon be introduced to Congress to declare July 14, the French National Day, a public holiday in the United States.

The American Labor Party is arranging to hold monster meetings in the Pennsylvania Coal region, in which a million miners will take part.

French General Chief Of Greek Army Staff

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, July 12.—The French General Gramat has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Greek Army.

Belgian Royal Pair Fly Back To Havre

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 12.—The King and Queen of the Belgians have returned to Havre by seaplane.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little one Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will also prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, should be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good, and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. Obtainable from medicine dealers or by mail at 60 cents a tin from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Makes Them Bright and New Again



Furniture of all kinds, as well as floors and interior woodwork, can be given a handsome finish—usually in one operation—with Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain. No wonder wise housewives feel that they simply couldn't "keep house" without a can of

Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain

You'll find a dozen uses for it without half looking. Shabby chairs, badly scratched chiffoniers, marred tables—may easily be made new-looking again!

Patton's Varnish Stain is a perfect combination of varnish and stain. It dries over night and can be used over old varnish or over paint by preparing the surface with a can of the ground coat.

We carry it in all sizes from 1/4 pints to gallons.

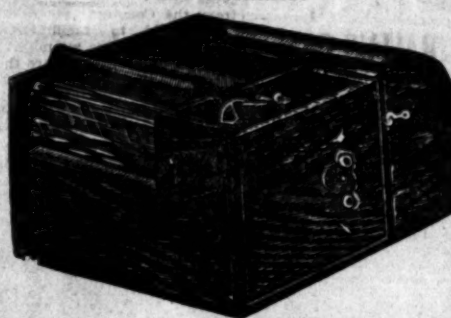
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Get rid of the flies and save yourself from germs and discomfort



All traps purchased from us will be repaired free of charge excepting broken springs, for which the small charge of replacing same will be made.

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is original—therefore it cannot be compared with any cigarette you have tried.

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is mild—it has unusual flavor—its larger size is distinctive.

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must be smoked to be appreciated. Try them—buy a tin of fifty, or a packet of twenty at your dealers.



Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

HONG CIRCUIT PASSES REDS AND BLUES ENTER

Sox Teams Play Today With
Shanghai And Palos Nines
Billed Tomorrow

The Hong league is breathing its last and unless the officials start boosting, its about time for the needle and the embolism. There will be no Hong game today as the announcement was cut loose last night that the Red Sox and the Sox would clash tomorrow. Shanghai plays the U.S.S. Palos and that means no Hong league tussle Thursday afternoon.

Why the Reds and Blues are to be rejuvenated to beyond comprehension as there is no interest in the two teams. A baseball fan wants to root and unless he draws the color line, plays the red, or is strong for blue, he has little chance to get excited over a Reds-Blues game. And the fan is the one that watches the games.

The Hong league, or at least two of the teams had the backing of the firms, the employees of the Hong would support the nines and support means enthusiasm. The reasons for the demise of the circuit are plain to the gang that gathers in the clubhouse daily and it looks a bit like highbidding. The circuit was never given a chance—and it never will be.

Of course, the object is to make a strong Shanghai team in the event of a 9th Cavalry invasion of the Settlement. That is why the Hong league is sick and the Reds and Blues are resurrected. Yet, the Shanghai infield is split up in the Sox games and so is the outer defense and the essential that is noticeable by its absence in the Shanghai team, teamwork, is still in the dictionary.

Three hard stiff practice sessions weekly with games against the sailor team on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, will put the Shanghai team in shape. The Sox series will never make a Shanghai team. Neither will the Hong league, but the latter will develop players and increase interest in the game, which, after all, is why Americans play baseball here anyway.

Today's game is scheduled for 4.15 o'clock. Holliday and Swan are the opposing captains.

Tomorrow's game with the Navy will start at 4.00 o'clock.

Sunday's Game

From the standpoint of the beach-cries, Sunday's defeat of the Palos nine by Shanghai was one of the best games of the season, for the locals came from behind, busted through a five run lead and nosed out a tally to the good. Score 6-5.

Bob Eddy was in great form and with Wilhoit catching, Eddy fanned 18. The feat is not a record, but very near it. Honey Rosenberg fanned 18 two years ago, but three years ago, Wilhoit, pitching against the Saratoga struck out 19.

The box score:

Shanghai	AB	R	H	P	O	A	E
Wilhoit, c.	5	2	1	19	2	0	
Holliday, ss.	5	2	2	1	0	0	
Gardner, cf.	5	1	2	0	0	0	
Tinkham, lb.	5	0	2	5	0	0	
Crow, 3b.	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2	1	
Eddy, p.	4	0	1	0	2	0	
Pomeroy, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	
Dixon, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	1	
Totals	41	6	10	27	6	2	

Palos	AB	R	H	P	O	E
Halpin, ss.	4	1	3	1	3	0
Heid, c. 3b.	4	1	1	4	2	1
Tangermann, 2b.	4	0	2	1	5	0
Lagman, lf.	3	0	0	3	1	0
Mitchim, c.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Prather, lf. 2b.	4	0	1	0	1	0
McFeaters, lb.	4	0	0	14	1	1
Murphy, cf.	2	1	0	3	0	0
Childs, rf.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Hunter, p.	3	1	1	0	0	1
Totals	33	5	6	26	13	3

*Pomeroy out, hit by batted ball.
By Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Shanghai 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 1-6
Palos 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0-5
Home run, Heid. Three base hit, Doyle. Two base hits, Eddy, Tinkham. Struck out—by Eddy 18, by Hunter 6. Bases on balls—off Eddy 2. Wild pitch—Hunter. Hit by batted ball, Pomeroy. Stolen bases—Heid 2, Wilhoit, Holliday, Tinkham, Pomeroy, Childs. Left on bases, Shanghai 8, Palos 2. Umpires: Logan and Chapman. Time of game, one hour and thirty-five minutes.

INTERPORT TENNIS

An interport doubles tennis match for the benefit of the British Women's Work Association will be played at the Cricket Club tomorrow afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. Shanghai and Hankow are to clash.

Messrs. Toussaint and Elmore will play for Shanghai and Messrs. Parbury and McEachren are to represent Hankow.

General admission tickets will be sold for one dollar each.

Shanghai Festival For July 14th

(Continued From Page 1)

by M. Wilden, the French Consul-General addressed them as the visible testimony to the great alliance of civilization and liberty which is battling Germany's powers of evil and darkness. The units then circled the field and executed the march past before the grandstand under review of Consul-General Wilden and the Allied Consuls and then proceeded to the French Town Hall, where they were dismissed and entertained.

At noon the French members of the Shanghai Club were "at home" to a large crowd of Allied friends and there were speeches appropriate to the day by Mr. H. G. Simeon, president of the Club; Consul-General Wilden, Consul-General Siffert, of Belgium; Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General for Great Britain; Mr. M. F. Perkins, Acting Consul-General for the United States; and the Chev. G. de Rossi, Consul-General for Italy. Mr. de Rossi led in the singing of the Marseillaise and verses of the other Allied national anthems were sung.

The afternoon's program included a band concert at the Cercle Sportif Français where members entertained their friends.

In the evening the French Park and the new clubhouse presented a glorious spectacle. Thousands upon thousands of colored lanterns glowed throughout the grounds; the trees were filled with them, they lined the walks and outlined the gardens, cast multitudinous brilliant reflections into the miniature lake, and encircled the cement tennis courts where scores of couples danced on the waxed surface. The broad facade of the clubhouse was studied with electric globes and gay with still more lanterns and fluttering pennants. The wide verandah was occupied to capacity with dinner parties and groups of visitors and as the evening wore on, the crowd increased and the dancing became more general tables were moved out on to the lawn. At the south end of the grounds, before the stands erected for the military review, motion pictures claimed the attention of thousands while still others sat about the sunken gardens listening to the band concert.

The Verdun Gardens was another scene of evening festivity, many supper parties being there organized and many couples attending for the dancing and the vaudeville program.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Canton, July 15.—At a mass meeting of Cantonese held yesterday resolutions were passed denouncing the Sino-Japanese Treaty and also the recent reckless loans and expressing determination to oppose the return of Lung Chi-kiang.

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ALMA ESTATES SUED FOR CANCELLED SHARES

Mr. M. H. Abraham Seeks Recovery Of Money Claimed Advanced On Certificates

Suit against the Alma Estates, Ltd., was begun before Sir Haviland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday by Mr. M. H. Abraham, who claims recovery of Tls. 250 alleged suffered through cancellation of one of the defendant company's share certificates. Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. D. McNeill for the defendants.

The plaintiff's claim is that he took the certificate as security for a loan of Tls. 250 made to his brother in 1916 and that on presentation of the script at the Estates' offices he was assured that it was all right. Subsequently, he claims, he was notified that the certificate has been previously cancelled and had been wrongfully issued by an employee of the company. The defendants claim that the certificate, which was for 25 shares, was cancelled in 1909 and a new certificate issued and deny that the plaintiff suffered any loss through any neglect or breach of duty on their part.

Expert testimony regarding method of certificate cancellation was called by Mr. Rodger and the plaintiff gave evidence, stating that there were no marks of cancellation on the certificate. On cross-examination Mr. McNeill inquired whether Mr. Abraham had not in reality bought the shares and suggested that he bought them at an unusually low price because they had come from one Danenburg who has since absconded. The case was adjourned until today.

Cantonese Denounce Sino-Japanese Deals

Massmeeting Held To Protest Against Peking Policy Of Mortgaging Country

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WEATHER

Mild, damp weather with threats of
thunderstorms in the Central
and Southern districts

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 14, 1918

Russian Giant Stirring

RUSSIA at the present moment may be likened to a slumbering giant who is just awaking from a nightmare. The more one studies the Russian situation, fraught as it is with startling possibilities both to Russia and the world in general, the more is one convinced that the moderate and patriotic elements of the nation will ultimately be merged in an arrangement in terms of a political compromise designed to bring about the overthrow of the Bolsheviks. There are still in Russia men in whose breasts loyalty and patriotism kindle with an undiminished glow and who are prepared to draw the sword and strike another blow for the honor and safety of their country and for the glory of civilization. One of such men is General Korniloff, who, according to an undated telegram from Moscow, whose authenticity there is no reason to doubt, has issued a proclamation declaring that he is willing to acknowledge the power of the Soviet, to command an army against the Germans and also to negotiate for Allied assistance against Germany. General Korniloff states that he is near Rostoff with a large force and asks the population of the Don district to receive him as a friend.

Apart from the fact that General Korniloff is not altogether unknown in China, having been Military Attache at the Russian Legation in Peking at one time, his declaration cannot fail to have a most heartening effect on the minds of patriotic Russians, to whom the present state of their country is a matter of profound regret. General Korniloff, in formulating his offer, apparently desires to put the patriotism and sincerity of the Soviet to the test. He wants the Soviet to come out into the open and reveal to the world by their attitude whether they have the well-being of Russia at heart or whether they are merely playing Germany's game.

One of the principal reasons why the Soviet succeeded in luring Russia into the Brest-Litovsk peace was that they were able to deceive the ignorant masses into the belief that peace with Germany would bring balm to their souls and would be a panacea for all evils. The people of Russia, however, have learned to their cost and sorrow that the Brest-Litovsk peace has brought not a termination of suffering, but civil war, and has given them a taste of Germany's cloven hoof, which has by this time amply demonstrated that it respects nothing. No pledge is sacred in the eyes of those who have changed the people of Germany to the Kaiser's war chariot and have bound them hand and foot in the gyves of the cruel system of intellectual and physical domination known as Prussian militarism. The solemn pledges given to Russia have not been kept, and even ignorant Russians are now in a position to appreciate the precise value of German promises and pledges. Once having gained her object, Germany does not trouble herself overmuch to observe pledges that mean less than nothing to her. The conviction is gradually dawning on Russia that a resumption of the interrupted warfare against the most aggressive Power in the world is better than a peace which is nothing but a hollow mockery. That is why it is certain that thousands of Russians will rally round General

Korniloff and to others to resist the invaders.

In the meantime, General Horvath, of the Harbin railway zone, continues to be an important factor in the Siberian situation. That he enjoys the support of the Japanese shows that he commands an unusual amount of respect and confidence. General Horvath, with the assistance of the Japanese, is still negotiating with the Czech-Slovaks at Nikolai. The view is expressed by Japanese officials that an agreement is now likely to be reached. The Japanese support of General Horvath is obvious, which explains what appeared at first sight to be a risky venture, with the bridges in his rear destroyed. No one can affect to under-estimate the importance of the fact that four thousand Czechs domiciled in the region of Nikolai have joined General Horvath. They have hitherto held aloof, fearing that the Bolsheviks would destroy their homes. It is further reported that General Putroff, in the early part of June, joined the Czech-Slovaks in the region of Cheliabinsk with about 8,000 Cossacks. There are about 8,000 Cossacks in the Orenburg Government and 5,000 on the Bokhara-Tashkent-Railway. General Korniloff and Alexieff were reported to be on the borders of the Don and Stavropol with 12,000 ex-officers, while late in June it was reported that General Alexieff was moving northward to support General Dutoff, who is assisting General Alexieff and who succeeded General Kaledin.

Reports from the Semenov front and all other places speak of the Bolsheviks having been completely overthrown in Western, Eastern and Central Siberia and that the Cossacks under Semenov and others are co-operating with the Czech-Slovaks for securing the overthrow of the Bolshevik usurpation of power first in the whole of Siberia and then in Central Russia. The death-knell of the Bolsheviks seems destined to be sounded in Siberia. Already a flag has been adopted by the new Siberian Government, whose policy is to convene a Constituent Assembly as a means of restoring order throughout Siberia, and ultimately extending the movement to Russia Proper. The new Government aims at freeing Siberia from Bolshevik rule without interference from outside nations, at giving work to the unemployed, thus removing a potential cause of dissatisfaction that leads to political turmoil and disorder, and granting a general franchise with the ultimate object of making Siberia the finest democratic political organization in all Russia. In conjunction with this line of policy, the aim of the new Government appears to be to take concerted military action with the Allies against Germany. Consequently, the new regime is rapidly winning popular favor. The situation in Russia is thus not altogether hopeless. It certainly seems that the movement to challenge the authority of the Soviet is gathering force. The authority of a government rests on the will of the people. The Bolsheviks do not enjoy the support of the Russian populace, and are therefore an illegal body. Russia is awakening from her moral torpor.

Col. Roosevelt On 'Parlor Bolshevism'

"The most powerful indictment of the corrupt and inefficient tyranny of the Romanoffs, or rather of the Russian autocracy, is that it produced Bolshevism," declares Theodore Roosevelt in The Metropolitan Magazine.

"Dreadful though it is that despotism should ruin men's bodies, it is worse that it should ruin men's souls. Vast physical distress was caused by the centuries of despotism which Russia owed to the fact that 600 years ago she lacked military ability to repel the Mongol warriors. But this is outweighed by the dreadful qualities of soul which the despotism produced in those who suffered under it.

"We in America have a direct interest in this evil phenomenon. From the tyranny in Russia great numbers of Russians fled hither. Many of these—Marty Anin, is a type—were eminently fit to live in a land which, with all its faults, is a land of freedom and of opportunity; and these gave much to the land which gave them so much. But many have been merely sources of poisonous corruption to the nation which gave them an asylum. Many of the Bolshevik exiles to this land returned to Russia when the revolution broke out, and most of these were filled with venom for this country. The prime cause lay not in our shortcomings—many though these are—but in their own corroded souls. This moral corrosion made them preach and practice the gospel of hatred and malice, not only toward all men of wealth, whether they did good or evil, but toward all honest, hard-working, decent living men and women who were

not consumed by mean envy of others.

"These Russian exiles were not asked to come here. They came here so as to be free from persecution and to better themselves. They owe this country everything. But the only emotions aroused in the Bolshevik type are mean hatred, mean desire to slander and a self-pity both mean and morbid. The moral and mental attitude it introduces into this country is much more permanently mischievous than the bubonic plague, and against it we should erect a far more rigorous quarantine. The oppressed of other lands who have developed this kind of character should be kept out of this land at all hazards, and our immigration laws should promptly be changed accordingly. There are plenty of sordid and arrogant capitalists in this land, but their most harmful and unlovely traits are no worse and no more dangerous than those of this particular type of professional proletarian. In its full development it produces the Trotsky, who have brought Russia to the brink of the abyss, and the Hillquits and Victor Bergers and Eastmans, who would lead our people into a complete ruin of which one item would be subjection to the German autocracy. The most sordid capitalists and reactionaries can do no more harm to this country than these men, if given power, would do. The worst bourgeois of politics and business stand no lower than these leaders of the American Bolsheviks, of the I. W. W., the German Socialists, the anarchists, and all the squalid crew who preach the gospel of envy and hatred, who preach a class war which when preaching is translated into action, expresses itself through the bomb and the torch.

"These men are encouraged, and our own moral fiber is weakened, by the parlor or pink tea Bolshevism, dear to the hearts of so many of our people who like to think of themselves as intellectuals and who are perhaps particularly apt to find expression for their views in the new republic. Most certainly, hard difference to the conditions and opportunities of the immigrant is a hideous wrong, but it is not bettered by a dilettante sentimentalism on behalf of wrong. We must never again view the immigrant merely as a labor unit. We must think of him only as a future citizen, whose children are to share with our children the heritage of this land. We must do for him everything that is right, and we must tolerate from him nothing that is wrong.

"The Bolsheviks have no lesson to teach America except what to avoid. They have betrayed democracy in America, England and France. They have plunged Russia into ruin. They fatuously hoped by this betrayal of their allies to make peace with the German militaristic autocracy, and then to betray it in turn. But the Germans were just as false, cunning and treacherous and a thousand times more able; and having made the Bolsheviks publish themselves to the world as traitors to liberty, they have now proceeded to trample them under foot. And the Bolsheviks showed willingness only to fight their fellow Russians; they were helpless before the German invaders."

All Over The Far East

The King has granted permission to Sir Robert Ho Tung to wear the Chinese Order of the Excellent Crop, Second Class in recognition of valuable services rendered.

Mr. Jacques Valensi, Vice-President of the Standard Commercial Tobacco Co. of New York, recently called from Japan for the tobacco. He spent three months in Japan and Korea on the mission of introducing the cultivation of Turkish tobacco. He succeeded in getting official permission for growing the tobacco in Korea.

The Chosen Paper Manufacturing Co. has obtained licenses from the Governments of America and Sweden for the shipment of paper-making machines. It has bought there. In March next year the company will turn out 15,000 tons of pulp.

Vice-Admiral Kolchak and Lieutenant General Stepanoff reached Tokyo on the 14th on the mission of conferring with Mr. Krupensky (Russian Ambassador to Tokyo) for the present and future of Siberia. They hope to enlist Japan's support through the good offices of the Russian Ambassador to Tokyo for the restoration of Russia.

Mrs. Beasant has convoked meetings of the Home Rule League throughout India to pass resolutions against the treatment of Home Rule leagues by the Governor of Bombay.

It is reported from Java that Heer van Eelde, the well-known Dutch explorer, is about to proceed to Borneo in the interests of a Netherlands syndicate, with the object of discovering whether it is possible to utilize the Brethren waterfalls for industrial purposes.

According to official investigations, says the Seoul Press, there are now in Korean ports eight ships unable to leave simply on account of lack of seamen.

A meeting of Chinese in Batavia held the other evening at which a committee was appointed to wait upon the Resident with a request that in future, women immigrants be examined by lady doctors. A public meeting will be held later at which it is intended to move that the Governor be requested to modify all the emigration regulations.

Allied Victory In The War Is Vital To The Cause Of Women, Says Mrs. Pankhurst

By Wesley McCormick

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, 1918: Leader of the Women's Social and Political Union of Great Britain, the militant Suffragist organization, as contrasted with the moderate Suffragists who still hoped to win the vote by mere parliamentary methods; known generally as a radical, an extremist, a destructionist or a violent enemy of law and order, according to the particular point of view from which one looked upon this new phenomenon of social change; almost deported from America as an "undesirable," held at Ellis Island but eventually admitted on appeal to Washington, after due assurance that she would not incite American women to any illegal or rebellious uprisings.

The same Mrs. Pankhurst, 1918: Leader of the Women's Party, successor to the W. S. P. U.; in America with the sanction of the British Government as a fraternal delegate to American Suffragists; not to advance the Suffragist cause but to rally the women of both nations against any and all forces which would tend to disturb their Governments in the all-important work they have jointly undertaken.

Undoubtedly it was the same Mrs. Pankhurst whom I met this week at the McAlpin Hotel. It was not she who had charged during those five years; was our allegedly well known world. All the enthusiasm she had once brought to the militant Suffragist movement she now brought to the common cause of the Allies. All the emotionalism with which she then expended the cause of women she now expended in patriotic exhortation. And all the scorn which she then heaped upon the reactionists of both countries, she has been vainly imagined that the world was standing still, she now cast upon the agitators and misleaders of the discontented who have destroyed Russia, threatened England and menace the whole civilized world.

Win the war! That is Mrs. Pankhurst's one great message. Forget everything which will distract or divide. Just as, in the old days, she would have stopped all the machinery of Government until the just demands of women had been granted, she now urges that even Suffragist agitation be laid aside until the just demands of the Entente have been realized. Positively she is the same Mrs. Pankhurst, but in 1918 all the people in high places, outside of Russia and the German Empire, generally agree with her.

"I want you to understand, of course," she said, "that I am not advising the Suffragists of America to stop agitating for the ballot. The women of each country must use their own judgment as to the best method to be used. But if any agitation keeps us from concentrating our attention on the war, it could not possibly help women's cause. If I say this should win, the cause of women would be permanently lost."

Mrs. Pankhurst was in France when the war broke out, and she lost no time carrying this message back to England. She loved England, she told me, although for years its Government had made her a target for persecution and attack. She had been threatened and abused by England's mobs. She had been ridiculed even by respectable Suffragists to whom her methods seemed altogether scandalous. But in this crisis she forgot all that and saw nothing but England's peril. And so she hastened back to England to organize the erstwhile militants into battalions for patriotic service.

"The war," she said, "brought British women the opportunity they had been fighting for. Only in the history of our war achievements can the motive of our Suffragist movement be understood. It was all wrong to suppose that we were fighting simply to get the ballot as a privilege. What we women wanted, the thing that inspired us to go to jail and in some cases to death, was the opportunity to serve."

"We had no selfish motive. The ballot to us was not an additional acquisition. It meant rather that we could extend our usefulness by participating in the collective activities of the nation. The war, even without the vote, gave us that opportunity. And our war work, added to our former agitation, eventually brought us the vote."

Mrs. Pankhurst was not elated over the Suffragist victory. She seemed quietly pleased that was all. Only victory of another kind, I was impressed, could cause elation now, and there was yet no news from the firing line which could be quite called victory. She was intensely serious and determined but without the slightest sign of nervousness or hysteria. How much soul hunger, I wondered, had been expressed in this militant Suffragist movement? How much of it was made up of the impulse to achieve—the strike of human nature against uselessness?

"The women of England," she explained, "are not yet politically quite the equal of men. They cannot vote until they are thirty, while men may vote at twenty-one. Also they must be either property owners or rate payers if single. If married, they vote on their husbands' qualifications. This is not exact equality, but the barriers of sex have been broken down and it must be only a short time before complete equality is gained."

But the Women's Party is not worrying about that issue now. It is too busy winning the war. From the very outset it began to agitate for recruiting. Later it devoted its energies toward organizing the women for war activities, getting them into the shops and the munition plants, urging them, wherever possible, to take a job—and release a man for duty at the front.

For years before, the literature of feminism had been full of phrases about the "economic independence" of women; but this agitation had nothing

to do with that. It didn't deal in abstractions; it was a case of go to work quick and beat the enemy. And it brought to the women of England an economic independence of which few of them had ever dreamed.

"You would hardly know the English girl today," said Mrs. Pankhurst. "The 'clinging vine' is extinct. The young woman of today is fearless, independent, with no taste for the literature on which young minds fed a few years ago. She is not less womanly than before nor less capable of womanly sentiment; but she does not conceive of herself as a passive being; and she has no time to read those novels where woman's one career in life was assumed to be in marriage to a successful husband. Even before the war this change was apparent, but the war has made it more pronounced. In all walks of life today the woman is attaining social vision and is ready for any sacrifice for social service."

"And with this economic independence of woman," I asked, "is her attitude toward the institution of marriage changing? It used to be said, in arguing against women's becoming self-supporting, that it would break up the home; that woman's one suitable career was marriage, that she should be dependent upon her husband and that her 'emancipation' would shatter our most sacred institution. Now that she has been emancipated, is it working out that way?"

"No," said Mrs. Pankhurst. "Positively no. Among the Bolsheviks, yes; but I see no sign of any lowering of woman's ideals in Great Britain. Unfortunately, we do have a Bolshevik element, an element which is working for such disorganization everywhere that its success would mean the breakdown of society and its reorganization by victorious Germany. But if we are to continue as civilized nations, if we are to escape the tyranny of Prussia, it will only be through the conservation and strengthening of those institutions which hold society together."

Mrs. Pankhurst has been in Russia and was not speaking from any hearsay. Anarchy! Chaos! Collapse! The defeat of civilization and the triumph of destruction! There were no words in the language too superlative to describe Russia's plight as this woman saw it—this woman who five years ago was looked upon as a firebrand by the defenders of our established institutions.

"Russia," she said, "is performing just one service for civilization today. It is showing us what to avoid. It is a horrible demonstration of what the propaganda of the class struggle can do to a nation. Unity, not dissension, is our only hope, wherever we hear the class war being preached we may know that the interests of Germany are being served. We are doing our best in England to combat this propaganda in certain elements of the Labor Party. We believe that any attempt to set one element of our nation against another is giving aid and comfort to the enemy; and giving aid and comfort to the enemy is treason. If we are to win the war against inhuman autocracy, it must be through the co-operation of all classes; and the Women's Party is doing its best to bring about such co-operation.

"I believe we shall succeed. A new feeling seems to be in evidence throughout England. The war has brought the different classes to a better understanding. Factory girls who have always been factory girls have suddenly found themselves working side by side with women who have always been ladies of leisure. The natural suspicions and enmities that grew out of their separation are soon dissipated. The fortunes of war have given them a common interest, a common enthusiasm, and these are leading to a mutual understanding and appreciation. After the war a great many of these women will doubtless leave industry to resume some of their former activities, but the lessons they have learned will last.

"The Women's Party is composed of women of all classes. Officially we remained a Women's party after we obtained the ballot; and, unlike the Suffragists of America, we are voting as a separate party. We are not nominating a separate ticket but are supporting in all the elections those candidates who are giving the most loyal support to the Government in carrying on the war."

Mrs. Pankhurst passed me a copy of Britannia, the official organ of the Women's Party, edited by her daughter, Christabel Pankhurst. The motto of the magazine is "For King, Country, Freedom." On the title page is a "blacklist" of all members of Parliament who voted against the Government on the 9th of May. The leading article in the magazine is an attack on Henderson and MacDonald of the Labor Party for their claim that this party forced the Suffragist issue upon the Government. Editorially, it attacks Asquith and favors Japanese intervention in Russia.

"How does it seem," I asked Mrs. Pankhurst, "to be in America again? Do you notice some difference from the official reception you were given five years ago?"

"It has really surprised me," she answered. "I had understood well enough that America was really in the war, but I had somehow interpreted the situation in terms of men, money and supplies. I was hardly prepared for the emotional demonstration.

"The first man I saw, the customs agent who examined my luggage, began to speak about the war. The porter who carried my grip began talking about the war. Tradespeople who waited on me all talked about the war. Everybody, it seemed, had the one thought uppermost, that of beating Germany.

removed since the Red Cross drive, but your whole country was voicing its emotion with colors, as we would do in England only to commemorate some special event. We English are not demonstrative as you are, and it is often spoken of by Englishmen as a sort of superiority. I rather prefer the American psychology. I like your emotional patriotism. You make it clear at once to any woman observer that America is heart and soul in the

'THE INVISIBLE PASSPORT'

Story of A Wonderful Old Lady Who Sees The Glory Of Service

Mrs. Sylvia Nichols, aged eighty, who has lost a husband and a son in wars of the Republic, and who has stood before President Abraham Lincoln at Washington, comes again to the White House, in the late evening of her life, and renders her duty to President Woodrow Wilson.

This is the bare sum and sub-

stance of "The Invisible Passport" (George H. Doran Company), a romance of the great war written by Perley Poore Sheehan. What Mr. Sheehan describes in detail is the journey of Mrs. Nichols out of Germany, through Switzerland, France and Spain to the United States, and of how she carries safely to their intended hands the papers entrusted to her in the darkness of a Swiss night by a young American agent. There are secret service plots and adventures in the story, with bloodshed. The book takes its quality, however, and an unusual quality it is, from the exaltation of patriotism and of faith that dwells in the old lady heroine.

Delicately, toward the end of the tale, Mr. Sheehan pays his tribute to the President who stands where, in another time of the nation's need, Lincoln stood. As our heroine was ushered into the presence at the White House—

"She was recognising now this man who stood in front of her—recognising him from his published photographs, no doubt; but in her own heart, it seemed to Sylvia Nichols that she had always known him. Into his grave and thoughtful face there came a certain look which, surely she had seen before.

"Oh, Mr. President," she said, "I've been so eager to help—now!—as I was eager then!"

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



How A Tourist Would Play The Haroun-Al-Raschid Of Tokio

By Harrison Smith

The author of the following article in The Japan Advertiser is a young American magazine writer who is now spending a second visit in Japan after a sojourn in Russia where he represented the Century and other American publications.

A stranger's impressions of a country whose civilization is different from his own are influenced by his ignorance and by his romantic inclination for the picturesque. In the estimation of the Occident the Japanese have suffered cruelly from both, as well as from a set of fictitious virtues which fortunately for them they do not possess. How many American travelers, for instance, viewed Germany through a vista of immaculate ancient villages and medieval castles without glimpsing the rigid, steel frame-work of Prussian civilization. Nevertheless, the passer-by, with his cinematographic impression of a life which to you who have spent years in the

Orient has become commonplace may serve to freshen your forgotten impressions. Re-read the great mis-interpretor of Russia for the English speaking world, Stephen Graham, and you will see that intimacy does not always create the prophet.

Somewhat I felt before I ever imagined coming within sight of Japan that the prevalent conception of the Island Empire we get at home—equally represented by a rather stupid Geisha girl standing in front of an iris garden with Fuji in the background, and by the mechanical marvels of unscrupulous patriotism who are the heroes of Oppenheim's novels—did not tell half the truth. There has been too much imagination exercised in our conception of the Orient and too little revelation of our common humanity. A Japanese as well as a Jew has eyes, ears and a nose and will bleed if you prick him. In fact the discovery that I have made about these short-statured, darker

people is nothing more than that they are quite agreeably full of faults, that they are ingenious but not brilliant, more often dull than clever, and above all that from some genial good they have received the gift of happiness. I think that it is easier to make a Japanese laugh than any other human being, and that naturally endears them to you. At the same time that old nightmare of the Pacific states of America, and of our jingoes, the ultimate capture of the Philippines and the Canal, to say nothing of the entire coast up to the Rockies, by a miraculously efficient Japanese army and navy has disappeared into the clouds from which it came.

If I were miserably rich I would certainly rather live in England or America than any other country—we have far greater facilities for losing our money—but if I was fated to be miserably poor I should like to be born in Japan. There is a warmth about the Japanese community life that is wholly lacking in our villages or slums. You can raise a family of plump and highly ornamental children and apparently your wife does not have to try her self eternally over a stove, or your offspring settle their destiny in a juvenile court. And always when your work is done you can sit down agreeably naked and watch the intimate life of your friends and neighbors surge full-bloodedly past your paper doors.

With us, even comparative poverty is a grim, reeking specter; it turns our women into care-driven slatterns and our men into worse. I wish heartily that the Japanese would send us a few missionaries, not to bother with our religion, but to teach us their art of living. To live in sympathy with the community we need at home so many things that we do not need at all. Our young couples who are married into poverty mortgage their future for oak chamber sets, fake mahogany dining-room furniture and a magnificent shining Moloch of a coal range, with always a white ribbon tied to its door, as if the secret matrimonial happiness lay somewhere inside. Since our toes are not sufficiently agile I suppose that we cannot escape chairs, but we might spare ourselves the casket-like piano in the parlor at which poor little sister with no more music in her soul than a dish-pan has to spend so many weary and futile hours. Imagine Wintabula, Ohio, which at nine-thirty of an evening is as dark and inhospitable as the town cemetery, with everybody sitting out in front yards until eleven or twelve, the streets gleaming with lights, and everybody else strolling about and singing, even if they sang as unmelodiously as a moon-struck dog. Imagine the church which sleeps uncomfortably at the corner of Maine and Jackson streets turned into a place of occasional festival

and crowning the everyday beauty of the nearest hill, even if that hill had to be built by hand and planted with trees. Yes, a few missionaries might be a jolly good thing for us; we might exchange them as we exchange university professors with other countries. It is an uncomfortable thought for a westerner that the ugliest thing in Peking is a church.

Then there is the "White Man's Bureau," which most of us carry in our hearts if not obviously on our shoulders. Here, in this one spot in the Far East, among these fifty out of perhaps eight hundred millions, that stupid bundle must be checked at the gate. We cannot feel that if we should suddenly remove our benign presence the nation would collapse into ultimate chaos, nor can the should be offended by the people who receive our stiffly alien presence in their midst so agreeably. At home, I know, we are not even decently polite to those who insist on keeping the customs of their former homes, we call them a menace. And even here, where the obligation is all on the other side, there are men who are disgusted because these fifty million do not more hastily assume the manners of our ten thousand, who would like to see duplicated the civil landscape and habits of Leeds or Bayonne, N. J.—by the way, have you ever visited Bayonne, N. J. In the future world that is to come we have learned to let others live their own life.

For my own part, I have never visited a country where everyone seems so apparently desirous that you should like them and that you should like them by their way of life. There is the young man on the train who apologizes in horrible English because he and his friends have been riotously enjoying themselves, the mistress of an inn who apologizes because she has no foreign menu, the maid who giggles with delight when you actually ask for three bowls of rice, the gentleman to whom you have a letter of introduction who overwhelms you with his hospitality and would arbitrarily change everything that you do not like. The only part of these islands that seems to have an element of the disagreeable is that which we ourselves have spoiled. The free service in an European hotel, while it is an improvement on New York's Albanian hand-waiters has lost its fringe of native courtesy, and so have the shops that deal too much with us, on the principle that you do not continue to salute a man who never returns your bow. I imagine that in the ports, at least, we have tinged their age-old vice with a viciousness that it did not possess before. As for their sharp dealings where we are concerned, I defy you to find a country where the foreigner is not considered fair game—it is the tax that ex-patriates and travelers have to pay.

Then too, the land itself is beautiful, incredibly so if you have traveled over Manchuria and China's treeless wastes. There you have the feeling that the ground and the human beings who cultivate it are tortured in the effort to produce what is necessary for life itself. Doubtless, the Japanese farmer and his wife work incredibly hard, but here-green things seem to spring from the moist soil of their own accord. And these valleys with their borders of verdant hills crested with fantastic pine! It is like having the English Lake Country within an hour of London, or the

Adirondacks at the gateway of New York. Nature sure does not overawe you as do the Alps or the gigantic crests of the Rockies. Even Fuji, springing eleven thousand feet from his base is utterly comprehensible and friendly—a triangle with curving edges, inlaid with silver, that can be carved on the lid of a cigarette case or etched on a piece of jade. You would not dream of carving Pike's Peak on anything. You can never forget the shape of Fuji, but you cannot call to mind the shape of the Jungfrau. (Can't you?—Ed. J. A.)

Japan gives you the impression of an orderly, progressive and highly civilized nation. Go to the theater often enough and you yourself will begin to feel a bit queer when the rest of the audience incomprehensibly begins to weep. You will even like the restraint and dignity, the sense of nobility that their best plays reproduce, and if you do not thrill a little when the Imperial turns on a series of its gorgeous and yet simple interior settings, then I can assure you that something is the matter with you and not with Japan's dramatic art. You may think that the Spring and Fall exhibitions at Ueno are insipid but have you not applied the same adjective just to the New York and London yearly shows. These are not the days for art, and Japan shows it as well as the rest of the world. If you see none of these things then it would seem that you have no right to sit in your house, which was built by Japanese workmen according to the design which your own native art has forced upon him, against let us hope, his artistic conscience, and condemn a whole country because it prefers its own ways to yours.

I suppose every man who thinks himself a good democrat has had moments when he would give a great deal to become a benevolently paternal despot. There are so many things that might easily be right if one had power to do it. Wouldn't you, for example, like to set back the clock and give Japan a magnificent, unimpaired, shogun—yourself, in short—for a few weeks? I would. After my accession to the throne, with as much lacquered ceremony as possible, I would adopt a disguise—dark glasses and a white beard would do—and would tour Japan with a large note book. I would prowly like Haroun-Al-Raschid through the factories, through the poorer quarters of the cities, through the villages, and I would spend some time in the foreign settlement.

When I returned to the palace and had chucked the temporary regent out of his job I would set myself to decreeing laws and would turn my million of acres into workmen and builders until it was done. I would build light electric lines connecting almost deserted valleys with the main systems, and show my people that there was room and to spare for them in their own country. I would let the smells in my villages alone, since they come from the fields and not from dirty humanity. I might even offer prizes for the richest of them in a given area. I would build model sanitary villages of native construction for the miserably overcrowded factory regions of Osaka and Kobe and I would establish a maximum hour law for all those who work at monotonous and soul-killing labor. I would insist on having ministers with a sense of humor and search the kingdom for a censor who was not a fool. I would establish courses in the common schools for the propagation of Japanese art, architecture, customs and clothing. I would try to do something to keep the entire world from assuming bull-cock hats and trousers. In the Universities they would study comparative Western and Eastern thought and would develop the conception that the Orient should belong not to Japan but to the Orient. I would set aside vast sums for elementary schools, hospitals and street-cleaning corps in China, because I believed that my country would only find profit from leading the Orient by making it cleaner and better educated. I would let every man eat snails with his toes if he wanted to, worship up a tree in a cave if he desired, but I should insist that he

did not drink from a sewer or go about with an infectious disease. I would even let him have as many wives as he could afford.

After the serious work of my reign was finished there would be time for the lighter and more amusing laws. I think that I would build club-houses for all women, with some sort of a checking system at the door for their babies, in every town and village; develop a sort of woman's Chateau in some beautiful summer resort, and give all of them the vote if they wanted it, or for that matter anything else they desired. As a final means of settling the Woman Question forever, I would force every man to spend a full hour in intellectual conversation with his wife every evening, keeping large forces of police on hand at first to repress a rebellion on their part. I would urge

the ladies to leave off the upper struts of their hair ornamentation—the lofty facade and its connecting bridge and fortifications—and I should politely and gently suggest to the paternal-familias of the land that they should kindly refrain from having more than six children and as few twins as possible. But this order I should be prepared to revoke immediately at any signs of widespread discontent. I would urge my generals and statesmen, if they must wear trousers, to go to a tailor who would make them approximately to fit their legs.

And then surrounded by a row of gorgeous ladies in green kimono, all of them playing the samisen and singing, I would very quietly and happily harakiri myself with my back to the audience and die in a great odor of sanctity, thanking heaven that I was no longer able to hear the noise.

KIRIN BEER

at \$11.20 per case
of 4 dozen quarts
or 6 dozen pints.



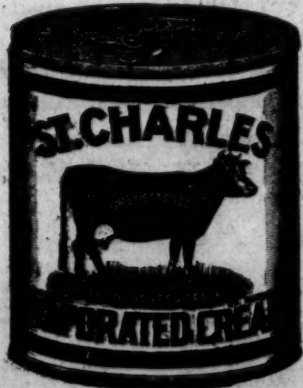
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Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.
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No House is Complete Without a Hotplate in the
Kitchen or Nursery.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 15, 1918.
Money and Bullion
 Sovereigns: Bank buying rate, 4/9=11s. 4.31
 @ 4/9=11s. 4.31
 @ 4/9=11s. 4.31
 Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.5
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 390
 Copper Cash: per last 1822
 Gold Dollars: buying rate.
 @ 113=11s. 4.31
 @ 72.5=11s. 4.31
 Peking Bar: 11
 Chinese Silver: 11
Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver: 45 1/2
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Market Rate of Discount: 5%
 6 m. 5%
 3 m. 4%
 6 m. 4%
 Exchange on Shanghai: 60 d. 4
 Mr. N. Y. on London: T.T. 27.35
 Consols: 1

Exchange Opening Quotations
 London: T.T. 4/9
 Demand: 4/9 1/2
 Paris: T.T. 4/11 1/2
 Demand: 4/11 1/2
 New York: T.T. 113
 Demand: 113 1/2
 Hongkong: T.T. 70
 Demand: 70
 Batavia: T.T. 216
 Demand: 216

Bank Buying Rates
 London: 4 m. 4/11 1/2
 Demand: 4/11 1/2
 Paris: 4 m. 4/11 1/2
 Demand: 4/11 1/2
 New York: 4 m. 113
 Demand: 113 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE
 Shanghai, July 15, 1918.
 Tls. 3.91 @ 4/9 1/2
 1 @ 4/9 1/2
 2 @ 4/9 1/2
 3 @ 4/9 1/2
 4 @ 4/9 1/2
 5 @ 4/9 1/2
 6 @ 4/9 1/2
 7 @ 4/9 1/2
 8 @ 4/9 1/2
 9 @ 4/9 1/2
 10 @ 4/9 1/2

BAR SILVER
 London, July 15.—Today's silver prices were:
 Bar Silver Spot: 45 1/2. Quiet.
 Previous quotation, London, July 10: 45 1/2. Steady.
 London, July 9: 45 1/2. Steady.
 Bar Silver Spot: 45 1/2. Steady.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
 The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Pengkalan Durian Estate Pays 5 Percent

The eighth annual general meeting of the Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the secretaries, Messrs. J. P. Hisset and Co., 1 The Bund. Mr. L. E. Canning occupied the chair and there were also present Mr. E. W. Noel and Mr. R. Ure Hummel, directors, and shareholders representing 3,350 shares. Mr. B. H. Smith was elected secretary of the meeting and after the reading of the notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report the chairman said: "Gentlemen, the report and accounts, which with your permission I will take as read, have as usual been compiled in a very detailed manner, and I think they need very little further explanation from me. The total area of the estate remains as before, and includes 6 acres of land which we previously thought belonged to us, but which we found was an encroachment on Government land. As this small area had been planted and kept up by us we deemed it wise to purchase it from the Government. During the year we have planted up a further 77 acres, bringing our total area under cultivation to 610 acres, and the 6 acres encroachment which I have referred to. We had ready for planting in May a further 12 acres, leaving 195 acres which are devoted to building sites, swamps and reserves. Of this area probably about 20 acres are suitable for cultivation, and when these are planted the estate will be fully developed.

"Our total production for the year was 155,152 lbs. against the estimate of 150,000 lbs. and as compared with last year's production of 124,909 lbs. Although we produced 30,243 lbs. more than last year, our total income from rubber sales shows a decrease of Tls. 15,140, for which we must, of course, hold chiefly accountable adverse exchange and the steady fall in the price of rubber.

"Our cost of production was 1/1.74d. per lb. against last year's figure of 1/1.76d., and our total 'all in cost' is 1/4.55d. against last year's figure of 1/2.7d. The details of the increase in cost are clearly shown in the report, the chief being the new item of War Tax which amounts to .95d. per lb. We have charged 85 percent of the apportionable expenditure to revenue account, leaving a total of Tls. 5,271.58 charged to development account. We propose to write off Tls. 7,000 out of our profits to development account, which means that the estate continues to be entirely financed out of revenue. We are pursuing the policy of keeping down the book value of the estate, and the total now written off from profits to development since the purchase of the company amounts to Tls. 63,000.

"Factory and manufacture: During the year a new band or power marking machine was purchased at a cost of \$480 and has been found very satisfactory. It is not estimated that any expenditure will be incurred during the current year under this heading.

"Building: A clerks' house, and extended coffee lines have been erected, and a few minor additions made at a cost of Tls. 2,966.58. The estimates for the current year provide for a set of coffee lines at a cost of \$2,500.00.

"Weeding: The average cost for weeding the whole estate was 79 cents per acre per month as against 58 cents per acre per month for the previous financial year. The estate was kept clean weeded throughout and the increase in the cost is due partly to the heavy work on the new clearings and partly to the fact that this class of labor is not popular with the Chinese; consequently it was necessary to increase the scale of wages to get them to do it.

"For the current year the manager estimates the cost of weeding at 87 cents per acre per month all over; we trust that a saving will be possible but the manager considers it desirable to include a full figure in his estimates, because of the difficulty of getting weeding contracts taken up.

Besides the energetic measures taken to check fomes, the greater amount of light and air gained by thinning, no doubt helped the plantation to regain health.

"Cultivation: An area of 312 acres was cultivated at a cost of between \$7.50 and \$8 per acre according to the nature of the ground to be dealt with. No manuring was undertaken.

"Disease and Pests: Matters in this respect have continued to be very satisfactory and little trouble was experienced.

"Labor: Sufficient labor has been obtainable for all essential works though at times delays have occurred while hands were being recruited, and often additional coolies could have been employed with advantage.

"Health: Health on the estate has been notably good, which is a very gratifying feature.

"Management: Mr. George M. Ure continued to act as manager of the estate on the same terms as noted last year. He left during the first half of May on long leave and resumed his duties in the middle of December.

"Mr. B. D. G. Thompson is assistant manager, and during Mr. Ure's absence filled his position very satisfactorily. We must again thank these gentlemen for the careful way in which they have managed our property, and we also extend to Messrs. Barker and Co., our Singapore agents, our best thanks for their continued care of our interests. Mr. Pears visited the estate in May and reports that he is again well satisfied with the result of the year's working and management.

"I shall be happy to answer any questions relative to the estate or accounts as far as I am able."

The following resolutions were passed:
 That the Balance of Tls. 25,338.97 standing at the credit of profit and loss account be apportioned as follows:

To pay a dividend of Tls. 45 per share on 20,000 shares equivalent to 5 percent on the total capital 13,500.00
 To pay a bonus to the Manager as agreed 205.20
 To write off Development Account 7,000.00
 To carry forward to next year's working 4,632.77
 Tls. 25,338.97

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, July 11.—According to the latest returns, the Bank of England rate of discount is 5 percent. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 16 percent.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, July 11.—Today's rubber prices were:
 Plantation First Latex Crepe.
 Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. Paid.
 October to December: 2s. 3 1/2d. Paid.
 Tendency of Market: Quiet.
 Previous quotation, London, July 10: Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. Paid.
 October to December: 2s. 3 1/2d. Paid.
 Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Stock Exchange

Transactions
 Shanghai, July 15, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Official
 H'kong & Shanghai Banks \$560.00
 Langkats Tls. 13.75
 New Eng. Tls. 22.50
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 136.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 136.00
 Shanghai Waterworks 6% Debs. "B" Tls. 58.00
 Chinese Eng. & Mining Co. Tls. 10.00
 Unofficial
 H'kong & Shanghai Banks \$565.00
 Chemors Tls. 0.75
 Kota Bahares Tls. 4.75
 Samagras Tls. 0.65
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 140.00 Sept.
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 141.00 Sept.
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 136.00 cash
 New Eng. Tls. 22.25 cash
 New Eng. Tls. 23.50 Sept.
 S. & H. Wharf Tls. 72.00

Piece Goods and Yarn

In their report for week ending July 12, Messrs. Hbert & Co. write as follows:
Piece Goods

There has been a little more animation in the market this week than for some time past, and the undertone is decidedly healthier in so far as the actual movement of cargo into the interior is concerned. Buying orders for moderate quantities have begun to filter in with a little more freedom from various outlets including Soochow and Korea, but business with Tientsin in the well known favorite standards of 10-lbs. and 12-lbs. shirtings on that market appears to be suffering from the competition of Japanese cloths, which are reported to be in plentiful supply there.

Notwithstanding the increased turnover of the week it cannot yet be said that a higher level of prices has been established for private chops, though a number of the auction qualities responded noticeably under the influence of competition. It seems probable that a fair quantity of cloth, weakly held in second hands, will have to be worked off before prices are likely to show the full effect of a better demand from the country.

Grey Shirtings 3 1/2 lbs.—A somewhat better demand from Hankow has resulted in the following sales:—Boy and Syce at Tls. 4.75, Blue 2 Horses at Tls. 4.50, Red 1 Joss at Tls. 4.70, Green 1 Joss at Tls. 4.72 1/2, Black 1 Joss at Tls. 5.00, Theater at Tls. 4.85. Auctions steady to firm.

7-lbs.—Small sales are reported in: Peacock at Tls. 2.95 and Blue 3 1/2 lbs. at Tls. 2.85. Auctions steady.

12-lbs. 35 inches.—The following sales for Northern ports are returned: Blue Large Stag at Tls. 6.50, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 7.75, Blue Three Seals at Tls. 6.50, and Soldier Red Cock at Tls. 3.75. Auction chops were firmer.

White Shirtings.—The enquiry referred to last week has been well maintained and slightly better prices have been paid for the better known chops. The sales reported are as follows: Flower No. 1 at Tls. 5.45, Monkey at Tls. 5.60, Two Men and Horse at Tls. 7.50, Large Red Dog at Tls. 9.45, Small Red Dog at Tls. 5.90, Gold Nine Men at Tls. 7.75, Two Boys at Tls. 6.75, Air Ship at Tls. 8.25. Auction prices firmer.

Bleached T-Cloths.—We are informed of the following small sales for Cherco: Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 1.80, Gold Five Cock at Tls. 5.25, Two Lions at Tls. 4.90. Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Prices for practically all goods coming under this heading have ruled appreciably firmer both for auction and private chops.

Cotton.—Our market is dull but steady for the local staple with only a little business doing. Quotations are about the same as last week, viz: Tungchow Tls. 37.00 to Tls. 38.50, Steam Ginned at Tls. 36.00 to Tls. 35.50, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 38.00 to Tls. 35.00, Red Chong Cotton at Tls. 38.00 to Tls. 35.50. New Season Tungchow is reported to have been placed at Tls. 34.00 to Tls. 34.50 for October to November delivery.

Reuter quotes the Liverpool prices as follows:—Good Middling American at 23.92d., Egyptian Sakel hardis at 23.82d., and P.M.G. Bengal at 17.29d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—A certain amount of business was done during the earlier portion of the week, but at the close although prices are fairly steady our market is dull. Sales are reported as follows:
 10's—100 Bales Chellin at Tls. 125.75, 400 Bales Soochow Mill Joss Ticket at Tls. 129.50.
 14's—200 Bales Clouded Dragon at Tls. 137.00, 400 Bales Anchor at Tls. 137.50, 200 Bales Lady and Tiger (heavy) at Tls. 142.00, 400 Bales Four Horses at Tls. 139.00.
 16's—300 Bales Hangchow Mill Sun Ticket at Tls. 140.00, 250 Bales Man and Fish at Tls. 145.00, 100 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 145.00, 400 Bales Red Round Dragon at Tls. 146.00, 200 Bales Hangchow Mill Chellin at Tls. 138.00.
 20's—1,000 Bales Five Men at Tls. 155.00 to Tls. 155.50, 1,200 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 154.00 to Tls. 154.50, 100 Bales Three Joss at Tls. 153.00, 500 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 157.00, 800 Bales Man and Clock at Tls. 144.00.

Indian Yarn.—There has been materially more movement in the market for 10's, and about 2,000 Bales have changed hands at an advance of about two taels per bale. Details of sales are as follows:
 10's—175 Bales Central India at Tls. 141.00, 300 Bales Family at Tls.

135/136, 300 Bales Connought at Tls. 135.50 to Tls. 136.00, 500 Bales Tea Carrier at Tls. 134.00 to Tls. 135.50, 100 Bales Naranjee at Tls. 134.00, 300 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 135.50 to Tls. 137.00, 250 Bales Scrab at Tls. 133.00, 800 Bales Swadeshi Kose at Tls. 137.00 to Tls. 137.50, 100 Bales Textile at Tls. 136.50.

Japanese Yarn.—Prices have advanced about Tls. 1.50 per bale with the following sales reported:—No. 16s—200 Bales Woman at Tls. 152.50, 200 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 151.00, 100 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 144.00.

No. 20s—500 Bales Man and Fish at Tls. 155.50.

The Agent of the Netherlands Trading Society is in receipt of advice from his Head Office to the effect that a dividend of 12 percent has been declared for the year 1917.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT

"ME AND ME MOKE"

"ME AND ME MOKE"

Written by Robert Gauthery, author "The Message from Mars"

A good old fashioned English Comedy in FOUR REELS

SEE—"ME—ME MOKE—ME BARRER"—SEE

You'll have a great time with this film

Pathe's British Gazette—"Glimpses of Pond Life"

AND

LONESOME LUKE "THE MESSENGER"

LONESOME LUKE in "THE MESSENGER"

You will enjoy Luke in this spasm of fun

VICTORIA THEATRE

Programme

For July 16th, 17th and 18th

Paramount Pictograph

"THE DUPE"

FIVE PARTS

"THEIR NIGHT OUT"

COMEDY

"THEIR WEEK END"

COMEDY

Olympic Theatre

SHOWING

on July 16th, 17th & 18th

The Famous Player Masterpiece

"THE DAUGHTER OF MACGREGOR"

Five Parts

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"JERRY'S CELEBRATION"

Comedy

AND

"A TROUBLESOME TRIP"

Comedy

BRIGHT

Follow the Crowds to

"The Eldorado"

BRIGHT

"The Home of Refined Dancing!"

Our First-class Entertainers!

Aldo-Pini Comical Duo

The Williamson Troupe

Change of Programme

TONIGHT

First-Class Floor!

Prof. MARTINEZ Orchestra

"EVERYTHING No. 1"

First-Class Service!

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, July 11.—Today's cotton prices were:
 Good Middling Americans... 22.77d
 July 21.86d
 October 19.29d

Amusements

Shanghai-Fete Nationale

14th of July, 1918.

The Review of the Allied Troops by the French Consul-General will be screened for 4 nights only

St. George's Gardens ... at 10 p.m.

and

Apollo Theatre ... at 11 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

BUBBLING WHILL

July 16th and 17th

"A CROOKED ROMANCE"

Featuring Lady Hulet, "Everybody's Favourite," in a clever, brilliant and attractive Five-Part Pathe Gold Rooster Film

Also

Scenic and Comic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

Every afternoon at 5 p.m.

OPEN AIR CINEMA AND VAUDEVILLE

from 9 to 12 p.m.

Tonight

COMPLETE NEW PROGRAM

Showing

The Great Nordic Feature in 5 Parts

"The Resurrection"

featuring the celebrated artist VALDEMAR PHELANDER

NEW SCREAMING COMEDIES

Continued Success of

"LEO E MORENA"

Etoile Francaise

"DARNOL"

Artist Comic Eccentric

"MENDOZA DUO"

Dancers

On Thursday, 18th July

"PENNINGTON'S CHOICE"

Extraordinary Metro Feature in 5 Parts

ISIS THEATRE

Tonight

Don't Miss

The Two Final Episodes of

"The Great Secret"

entitled

"THE MISSING FINGER"

2 parts

"THE GREAT SECRET"

2 parts

Tonight Showing also

Thrilling and Sensational

Detective Drama in 2 parts

"DR. CAR-EL-HAMA"

or

"THE GREAT JEWELL ROBBERY"

See, on Thursday, 18th July

Who is the

"VOICE ON THE WIRE"

On Monday, 22nd July

CHARLES RICHMAN AND DOROTHY KELLY

in the

"SECRET KINGDOM"

A Superb Serial of Romantic Adventures

Commencing THURSDAY, JULY 18th

APOLLO THEATRE

Commencing THURSDAY, JULY 18th

A. N. GERMON—The Great Russian Actor

Presents A STIRING RUSSIAN FILM DRAMA IN FOUR PARTS
"MARTYRS FOR THE PEOPLE" In which are introduced both songs and speeches with A. N. Germon in the Title Role.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL VAUDEVILLE COMPANY
 ALL THE STARS SHINE ON THURSDAY

MISS ARGELLIA French and Italian Opera Singer.
 SMITH & BELLA JACKSON American Eccentric Singers and Dancers.

LOS YERAR Les Meilleurs Danseurs Espagnols Comiques et Classiques.

GEORGE ROGER French Eccentric Comedian, Dancer and Musician.
 Mlle. RIEUSE French Eccentric Singer and Dancer.

It will also present A HUMOROUS KINO-OPERA
"THE LOVER'S COMPETITION" All the parts being undertaken by the author A. N. Germon

DRESS CIRCLE \$2.00, STALLS \$1.00, BOOKING AT ROBINSONS

THERE'LL BE SMILES AND SMILES AND SMILES AND SMILES NEXT THURSDAY

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 14	—	San Francisco	Rindani	Dut.	I.L.C.T. Co.
July 14	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 14	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 14	—	San Francisco	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 14	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Seattle, etc.	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 10	—	Vancouver	Nanking	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 10	—	San Francisco	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 10	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Attal Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Euador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 19	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 14	—	Seattle, etc.	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 14	—	Kobe	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Nagasaki	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
July 14	—	Nagasaki	Takushima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Nagasaki	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Nagasaki	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	Marseilles	Shokwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	Port Said	Euador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
—	—	London, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	—	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 14	2.30	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14	2.30	Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 14	2.30	Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14	2.30	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 14	2.30	Ningpo	Hsin Feng	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
July 14	2.30	Hongkong	Chingpo Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 14	2.30	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
July 14	2.30	Amoy, Hongkong & C'ton	Sunling	Br.	B. & S.
July 14	2.30	Ningpo and Pootoo	Yingchow	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14	2.30	Hongkong	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
July 14	2.30	Hongkong and Manila	Nanking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14	2.30	Hongkong and Manila	Euador	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 14	2.30	Hongkong and Manila	Suwa Maru	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 14	2.30	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 14	—	Manila & Singapore	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 14	—	H'kong & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 14	4.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 14	4.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
July 14	4.00	Tientsin	Toko Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
July 14	4.00	Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14	4.00	Tientsin	Noto Maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14	4.00	Tientsin	Hsinfung	Br.	B. & S.
July 14	4.00	Tientsin	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
July 14	4.00	Tientsin	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
July 14	4.00	Tientsin	Tungchow	Jap.	O. S. K.
July 14	4.00	Tientsin	Taito Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 14	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 14	16.00	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
July 14	16.00	Hankow, etc.	Tuokwo	J.M. & Co.	
July 14	16.00	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 14	16.00	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Br.	H.O. & Co.
July 14	16.00	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14	16.00	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
July 14	16.00	Hankow, etc.	Pengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 14	16.00	Hankow, etc.	Tungling	Br.	B. & S.
July 14	16.00	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14	16.00	Hankow, etc.	Longwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 14	16.00	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Br.	B. & S.
July 14	16.00	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
July 14	16.00	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Jap.	N.K.K.

A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Tuckow, 3,770 tons, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, July 16, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tatung Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 16, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's str. Suiyang Maru Capt. A.E. Inwood will be despatched from the China Merchants Central wharf on Tuesday, July 16, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Wuchang Capt. Pickard will leave on Wednesday, July 17, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. 77.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Pengyang Maru Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, July 17, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The str. Kiangyang, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungting Capt. R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 18, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Poyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 19, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on July 18, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

POOTOO.—The str. Kiangtung, Capt. Glen, will leave on Saturday, afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on Monday, July 22, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

MANILA AND SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Hagata, will be despatched on August 18, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The str. Mexico Maru Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on Aug. 25, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN.—The str. Hainfung, Capt. R. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shuntien, Capt. Northrup, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 16, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The str. Wainming, Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TSINGTAO.—The str. Noto Maru Capt. K. Miya, will be despatched on July 17, For Freight, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 18, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, July 21, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN.—The str. Taito Maru Capt. M. Takagi, will be despatched on July 26, For Freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The str. Kohoku Maru Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on Aug. 3, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Shinyo Maru 22,000 tons Capt. A. Nagano, will be despatched on Friday, July 19, 1918. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 10 a.m. For Passage apply to T.K.K. T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TAKOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on July 27. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular to Invoices must accompany to U.S.A. shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING KOBE, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's str. Altai Maru Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched on August 15. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular to Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For Freight, please apply to The O. S. K. No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

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For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sunghang and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and the Philippines and Australia. Connections at Hongkong with services to every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to the Philippines and Australia. Sailing on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hala Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Ltd., Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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Agents 21-23 French Bund.

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S.S. COLUSA Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ Sept. 25

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For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.	arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	July 26, July 27
"ALTAI MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. —	Aug. 13, Aug. 15
For Hongkong	arr. leave.
"CHEUNG MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	July 16, July 18
For Manila and Singapore	
"ARUBA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata,	Aug. 16, Aug. 18
For Hongkong and Singapore	
"MEXICO MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya,	Aug. 27, Aug. 28

CHINA COASTING LINE For Tientsin "NOTO MARU" (1,300 tons) Capt. K. Miya, July 15, July 17

For Tientsin and Dairen "TAITO MARU" (1,500 tons) Capt. M. Takagi, July 25, July 26

For F'chow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao "KOTOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Aug. 1, Aug. 3

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, July 15, July 17, July 27, July 29

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:— H. SHIMAMURA, Manager, OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund Tel. Address: SHOHEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4234, 4235

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Empress of Japan July 20	Monteagle July 18
Monteagle July 31	Key West July 20
Key West Aug. 15	Empress of Japan Sept. 8
Empress of Japan Sept. 21	Monteagle Sept. 21
Monteagle Oct. 5	Empress of Japan Oct. 29

* Monteagle calls at Moji

† Key West. Cargo only.

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G. M. JACKSON General Agent, Passenger Department, 13-1 The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

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SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco,	July 19, 1918
KOREA MARU 20,000 tons for San Francisco,	Aug. 16, 1918
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons for San Francisco,	Aug. 30, 1918
TENYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco,	Sept. 3, 1918
SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco,	Oct. 6, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

KOREA MARU 20,000 tons for Hongkong,	Aug. 3, 1918
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons for Hongkong,	Aug. 16, 1918

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Business and Official Notices

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

70th Monthly DRAWING of \$2,000, PREMIUM BONDS.

(15th July, 1918.)

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Bonds, the undermentioned reimbursements, of the total value of \$14,557 representing 25% of \$58,228, being premium on \$519 Bonds for the month of July, 1918, were drawn on the 15th July, 1918, at the Head Office of the Company, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, in the presence of Messrs. L. W. STRAWN and CHANG ZAH-CHUNG, Bondholders, J. BEUDIN, Director, and Messrs. SETH MANCINI & CO., Auditors.

The reimbursements drawn will be paid on and after the 15th July, 1918, at any of the following places:—SHANGHAI—5 Avenue Edouard VII. TIENTSIN—INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY, 45 Rue De France.

HANKOW—Messrs. ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD., 11 Rue D'Hanoi.

CANTON—Messrs. GERIN DREVARD & CIE, Shanghai.

2 Bonds at \$2,000 each numbered..... 4245 and 4222

2 Bonds at \$1,000 each numbered..... 787 and 4117

2 Bonds at \$500 each numbered..... 2799 and 2943

2 Bonds at \$200 each numbered..... 4144 and 4159

2 Bonds at \$100 each numbered..... 4471 and 3482

1 Bond at \$1,519 numbered..... 4502

1 Bond at \$826 numbered..... 1537

1 Bond at \$200 numbered..... 3785

1 Bond at \$200 numbered..... 5378

1 Bond at \$160 numbered..... 1143

and 536 bonds at \$12 each.

12 13 32 57 94 99

118 122 126 127 131 135

138 143 159 164 170 171

174 220 226 234 240 251

255 256 278 293 296 357

358 359 392 396 406 430

458 463 471 485 503 512

531 535 538 550 563 583

603 654 672 695 698 704

713 728 749 777 791 796

811 815 817 820 822 850

853 856 858 859 873 874

885 896 900 910 915 921

930 934 961 985 993 995

1020 1024 1045 1047 1084 1107

1157 1165 1186 1188 1192 1196

1205 1212 1213 1247 1276 1299

1305 1326 1341 1342 1344 1372

1388 1390 1403 1406 1412 1414

1422 1429 1437 1439 1446 1454

1458 1464 1471 1481 1497 1501

1503 1506 1512 1519 1521 1522

1532 1535 1545 1549 1565 1587

1588 1615 1653 1662 1665 1673

1677 1679 1684 1687 1718 1726

1761 1769 1772 1805 1809 1829

1831 1832 1836 1838 1838 1855

1871 1881 1897 1920 1958 1965

1979 1994 1998 2008 2010 2019

2029 2043 2088 2107 2110 2115

2126 2134 2151 2153 2170 2198

2209 2211 2227 2228 2247 2255

2259 2265 2270 2297 2311 2333

2335 2336 2352 2363 2368 2395

2370 2377 2382 2384 2394 2400

2481 2489 2470 2486 2487 2489

2493 2504 2520 2532 2567 2601

2605 2606 2609 2620 2638 2658

2656 2665 2673 2675 2688 2694

2700 2717 2745 2752 2764 2772

2777 2788 2805 2821 2832 2851

2860 2872 2878 2885 2908 2923

2966 2971 2974 2982 3002 3023

3036 3038 3046 3060 3076 3081

3082 3084 3104 3109 3121 3184

3148 3156 3222 3225 3232 3242

3244 3252 3257 3261 3288 3297

3298 3306 3314 3345 3347 3358

3375 3382 3384 3416 3468 3471

3477 3483 3552 3553 3561 3576

3585 3587 3593 3608 3610 3632

3636 3651 3672 3681 3692 3694

3700 3711 3735 3739 3752 3758

3759 3792 3795 3801 3804 3805

3806 3809 3825 3829 3832 3839

3853 3859 3861 3863 3863 3871

3902 3915 3917 3918 3921 3923

3925 3925 3928 3963 3965 3966

3967 3969 3976 3983 3983 4008

4027 4028 4041 4043 4055 4058

4069 4082 4089 4119 4121 4124

4128 4157 4161 4164 4172 4174

4177 4188 4191 4192 4202 4224

4230 4242 4248 4261 4268 4269

4266 4268 4269 4291 4292 4314

4323 4324 4352 4360 4362 4368

4376 4382 4383 4386 4393 4394

4396 4421 4427 4433 4436 4440

4450 4452 4459 4461 4467 4479

4480 4484 4493 4516 4517 4518

4526 4521 4536 4539 4552 4553

4564 4569 4569 4571 4572 4575

4590 4596 4598 4601 4601 4604

4608 4612 4613 4615 4617 4623

4624 4629 4631 4636 4640 4642

4655 4667 4670 4681 4699 4715

4720 4748 4750 4755 4760 4764

4768 4769 4802 4805 4824 4853

4858 4865 4866 4867 4917 4925

4943 4953 4963 4965 4982 4984

5000 5017 5019 5049 5053 5084

5087 5090 5094 5106 5112 5118

5127 5131 5132 5133 5145 5150

5170 5171 5176 5177 5190 5203

5212 5220 5221 5228 5242 5251

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By Order of the Directors,

F. B. PITCAIRN,

Acting Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, 28th June, 1918.

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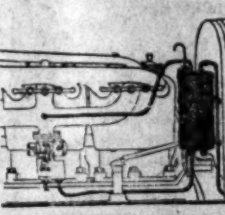
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